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JUDGES REFUSE TO POSTPONE TRIAL

M. Guerin and His Anti-Semite Friends Are Outlawed.

TRIAL NOT TO BE POSTPONED

Distinguished Counsel Considered Out of Danger by Physicians.

ASSASSINS RIFLED VICTIM'S POCKETS

Dreyfus Has Written Two Letters to His Wounded Counsel, Praising Him for the Manner in Which His Case Has Been Conducted Throughout.

Rennes, August 16, 6:30 a. m.—Owing to the opposition of Major Carriere, the government commissary, the courtmartial has refused the application of M. Demange for an adjournment of the trial until Monday. The proceedings opened this morning without disorder.

Rennes, August 15.—Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was shot from ambush here yesterday while on his way from his residence to attend the courtmartial, after a night of terrible agony, was somewhat better this morning. The attending doctors, however, were still unable to sound the wound.

At 2:15 p. m. it was announced that M. Labori was doing so well that the doctors considered him out of danger. He lies on his back, unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which yesterday was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally, she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is ended.

At 8 o'clock this evening M. Labori was removed in an ambulance to the residence of Professor Basch, in a suburb of Rennes. He stood the journey well, although naturally fatigued.

The doctors tonight are extremely hopeful of a speedy recovery, but consider it would be unwise for him to return to court until there is absolutely no danger of a relapse.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here obtained complete corroboration today of the statement that the pockets of Labori's coat were rifled yesterday while he was lying on the ground wounded. Not only were the pockets of his coat emptied, but attempt was made to steal the wallet in which were important papers referring to the courtmartial, including his notes for the cross-examination of General Mercier. M. Laborl has himself related the incident, saying that he saw one of the two men run to his side. One of these said:

"His coat must be taken off. He will be too hot."

The speaker then took the wounded advocate's coat off and another man seized the wallet. M. Laborl, however, retained his presence of mind and refused to allow the wallet to be taken out of his hands, putting it under his head for a pillow and holding it with one hand. The coat was shortly afterwards put on again. On arriving at his residence M. Labori asked his wife to look in his pockets and see if their contents were safe.

Mme. Labori found the pockets completely empty. Luckily no papers of importance were in his pockets, which only contained personal letters, including menacing letters received on the previous day. The rifling of the lawyer's pockets of the papers and the attempt to steal his wallet, while no effort was made to appropriate his watch or money, are regarded as clear evidence of a plot in which several men were implicated.

The man who actually fired the shot, it appears, was only one part of the machinery of the conspirators. In spite of the extensive search made for the would-be assassin, he is still at large, and the impression is gaining ground that he is being aided by the anti-Dreyfus country people.

The doctors in attendance upon M. Labori have sent to Paris for an X-ray apparatus in order to locate the bullet.

Dreyfus has written two letters to M. Labori. The first, on hearing the news of the attempt to murder the lawyer, is a spontaneous expression of his shocked feelings. The second is a touching epistle expressing the prisoner's keenest regrets at the dastardly outrage, profound gratitude to M. Labori for his heroic championship and heartfelt wishes for his happy recovery.

WARRANT OUT FOR GUERIN

No Attempt Made To Carry the Stronghold in Paris by Force.

JEWS HOLD MEETING FOR PROTECTION

The Friends of Guerin and His Comrade Are Making Every Effort To Get Them To Give Up Their Stronghold Without Resistance.

Paris, August 15.—The warrant for the arrest of M. Guerin, president of the anti-Semite League, who, with sympathizers, has been barricaded since Saturday last in the offices of the league, has been placed in the hands of Magistrate Fabre.

Guerin is now regarded as an outlaw in a state of rebellion since his notification of the issue of the warrant. He cannot claim the right of a citizen of exemption from arrest from sunset to sunrise and the persons guarding the headquarters of the league, numbering about forty, are in the same box.

Strict orders have been given to arrest every one attempting to enter or leave the building.

The prefect of police is still awaiting orders from the government in regard to the action to be taken against Guerin. The leading Jews of Europe are arranging for a meeting in Switzerland to form an international association for their defense and to protect the Jews in France after the Dreyfus court martial is over.

No Blood Will Be Shed.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau conferred several times during the day with M. Lepine, the prefect of police, and in consideration of the fact that a recourse to force in the arrest of M. Guerin might lead to useless sacrifice of life, entailing still graver demonstrations at the obsequies of the victims, the premier decided not to expose the life of any man, soldier, policeman or fireman, but to leave M. Guerin a choice between self-imprisonment and arrest.

Meanwhile it looks as though this affair would have a rather tame ending. The friends of M. Guerin are busying themselves to rescue him from an impossible and foolish position. Mr. Stevens, son of the well-known artist, obtained from the government a permit to enter M. Guerin's house and advise him to surrender at discretion, assuring him that no one doubted his courage, but that he ought not to compromise his friends and be the cause of placing human life at stake.

Joseph Lasces, anti-Semite deputy for Gers, who was furnished with a similar permit, visited M. Guerin at 9 o'clock this evening and conferred with him for three-quarters of an hour, making every effort to persuade Guerin and his associates that further resistance was vain and dangerous. At about half-past 10 M. Lasces went to see M. Waldeck-Rousseau. In the premier's absence he was received by the chief of the cabinet. In the course of an interview afterwards, M. Lasces denied that he was in charge of any negotiations or represented either side. He said he was simply acting on his own responsibility because he was anxious to avoid strife.

Surrender May Come Today.

"I believe," M. Lasces said, "that the matter will be arranged tomorrow. M. Guerin and his friends are over-excited. They are exhausted by sleepless nights and the momentary expectation of a police coup. I have succeeded in obtaining an assurance from M. Waldeck-Rousseau that they will not be disturbed tonight and may get needful repose. Tomorrow I shall see the premier and arrange terms by which M. Guerin and his associates shall constitute themselves prisoners. The premier is not intractable and will doubtless grant their wish to be treated with indulgence, and M. Guerin's request to be allowed to surrender at the police department, instead of being arrested in the Rue Chrabrol, I may say that I have spoken not only in my own name, but also in that of M. Drumont."

There was considerable excitement, accompanied by demonstrations and scuffles in the Rue Chrabrol, during the course of the evening, and several arrests have been made.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR IS HURT

G. A. Hench, of University of Michigan, Fractures Skull.

Boston, August 15.—Professor G. A. Hench, of the University of Michigan, who was injured in a bicycle accident at Franconia, N. H., last Saturday, was brought here today and is at the city hospital with a fractured skull and contusions. He has undergone a successful operation and the physicians speak hopefully of his case.

FAITH CURE BEFORE A CORONER'S JURY

Death of Roberta Lide Given a Thorough Investigation.

INQUEST WITHOUT VERDICT

Evidence Showed That Services of Physicians Were Declined.

BOARD OF HEALTH TAKES A HAND

Majority and Minority Statements Are Made by the Jury of Investigation.

Columbia, S. C., August 15.—(Special.)—The coroner's inquest in the case of the death of Roberta Lide, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lide, faith curists, reconvened today. Only two witnesses were examined—Dr. A. T. Baird, chairman of the city board of health, and Dr. Robert L. Edwards, who visited the child once or twice just before it died.

The coroner made a lengthy charge to the jury before the taking of testimony was begun, giving the members a very clear conception of the law in such matters and lucidly explaining to them their jurisdiction.

Dr. A. T. Baird, the first witness called, said he was chairman of the city board of health. This case was brought to the mayor's attention by the neighbors of Mr. Lide and the mayor instructed him to inquire into it.

"I went to the Lide home, stated my business and was allowed to enter the room where the sick child lay. The symptoms were very patent; the child was ill with typhoid fever and it was fully developed. I told her the nature and the gravity of the case and implored her to have the child given medical attention. She refused, saying no treatment was necessary; that Jesus was in her heart and Jesus was in the child's heart and that it could not die. I insisted upon medical attention, but she positively and flatly refused. She said that she had not given the child any medicine and did not intend to."

Dr. Baird reported the facts to the mayor, who instructed him to notify Mrs. Lide that if a physician was not summoned by the next day the town authorities would take the case in charge. Mr. Lide said he would see his wife, but he approved of her course.

"When I saw the child I thought that all the physicians in the United States could not save it—it was too late."

Dr. Robert L. Edwards testified in substance that Mr. Lide told him he had a case of typhoid fever at his home and wanted him to see it. He went and found the little girl in the third week of a severe case.

"Mrs. Lide said that she did not care for me to treat the case. She had quit giving medicine since 1893; that she relied on the Lord and prayer to remove affliction. I asked to examine the child and suggested that maybe I could mention something that could be done for the benefit of the child and be in accordance with her views. After an examination I suggested that frequent baths be given the child and that only liquid diet be given; that if the child could digest milk, give it to her diluted with lime water. Mrs. Lide said nothing. I went away and retruned the next day. While I was there the child was given some milk and I asked if it was diluted with lime water. Mrs. Lide said no, that the child had not required lime water when a baby and it did not need it now. The only one of my suggestions they acted upon was to keep the child quiet. They did that. The child had absolutely no medical treatment whatever. I did not go to the house the next day, but saw Mr. Lide in the afternoon and he told me the child was better. The next day I heard the child was dead."

Further evidence along the same lines was taken. The jury went out this evening at 7 o'clock and in one hour returned minority and majority reports. The majority found the child had died from causes unknown, while the minority charges criminal negligence on the part of the parents. The case will pobbably go to the grand jury.

WALKED TO DEATH IN SLEEP

Tennessee Somnambulist Encounters Fast Running Train.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 15—(Special).—Mrs. M. E. Gass, assistant postmaster of White Pine, Tenn., a little town fifty miles east of Knoxville, this morning walked, presumably in her sleep, from her home and encountered a rapidly flying passenger train as it passed the station.

Fragments of her body were found for seven miles along the track. The mangled remains were identified by the clothing worn by Mrs. Gass.

DEWEY IS STILL INDISPOSED

Many Italian Officials Visit the Olympia at Leghorn.

Lichborn, Italy, August 15.—Admiral Dewey is still indisposed. Various officials visited the Olympia today. The admiral's departure for Florence has been postponed.

WHITECAPS USE THE STRAP ON BLACK BACKS

Carolina Farming Section Terrorized by Lawless Crowd of White Men.

WORK IS DONE AT NIGHT

Governor McSweeney Has Been Called to Scene of Disorder and Will Arrive Today.

NEGROES NOW SLEEP IN THE WOODS

Solid White Residents Are Opposed to the Work and They Will Aid the Governor in Trying To Break It Up.

Greenwood, S. C., August 15.—(Special.)—For more than a week a gang of so-called whitecaps has been almost every night whipping negroes in this county. The section between Greenwood and Phoenix is a fine farming country, and is largely tenanted by negroes who rent from white landlords.

It was at Phoenix, in this community, thickly settled by negroes, that the election riot between the blacks and whites took place last November. Since then among lower class of whites there has been an unrelenting disposition to drive out the negroes. The republican leaders, the Tolberts, have cautiously remained away from that territory and there is no political excuse for the present persecution of the negroes. Certain white men desire to get control of the valuable lands thereabout, and in order to do so have set about to drive out the negro tenants.

Monday night one week ago the whipping began. Negro houses were visited and the inmates taken out and beaten. Several nights last week this was repeated, and a wide territory has been covered by the whitecaps. The negroes are said to be in a state of terror, and many spend the nights in the woods and swamps, while others seek protection at the houses of their white landlords.

On Saturday night 200 negroes spent the night in Greenwood, and many of them have never returned to their homes, fearing to do so. So far as known none have left the county, but it would not take very strong inducements to get them away.

The better class of white people deplore the state of affairs, and until now the matter has been kept quiet, but today the sheriff appealed to Governor McSweeney for assistance, stating that as chief peace officer of the county, he was powerless to suppress the lawlessness. The negroes are afraid to give information, and certain white men have been threatened if they take action against the whitecaps.

Governor McSweeney and Attorney General Bellinger are expected to reach Greenwood tomorrow, and they will doubtless make a personal investigation of the situation. Senator Tillman and Congressman Latimer, of this district, are both here to attend the wheat-growers' convention today and farmers' institute tomorrow. Altogether it is an interesting situation. That the present state of affairs will be allowed to continue is hardly conceivable.

The whitecaps are bold and fairly well organized, but their operations can be stopped. They do not appear to wish to kill or injure seriously the negroes, but simply to drive them out of the country. Taking as an excuse the political troubles of last fall, they have doubtless accomplished the object, for the negroes are willing to leave the community.

SENATOR HAYWARD VERY ILL

Nebraska Statesman Stricken with Paralysis at Picnic.

Omaha, Neb., August 15.—Senator M. L. Hayward was stricken with apoplexy this afternoon at Brownville, Neb., where he had gone to deliver an address at the Woodmen's picnic. He was apparently in good health and spirits up to the moment of attack. Just as the presiding officer was about to introduce the senator he was seen to sway in his chair and then fall helpless to the platform.

Two doctors who were in the audience speedily made their way to his side and worked with him for three hours before the senator recovered consciousnss. He was then removed to a residence nearby where he is now.

The wife and son of the senator were summoned from Nebraska City. He has grown some weaker and while the doctors have not abandoned hope, they admit he is in a very precarious condition.

ONLY NEGROES LIVE WITHIN HOBSON CITY

Alabama Has a Town Unlike All Other Towns.

NO WHITE CITIZENS AT ALL

Three Miles from Anniston the Corporation Takes Life.

ALL THE OFFICERS WILL BE COLORED

Election Held Shows That the Residents Want a Separate and Distinct Government.

Anniston, Ala., August 15.—(Special.)—By a unanimous vote of 90 per cent of the registered voters, Hobson City decided today to be the most unique city in the United States in that it will be the only exclusive negro town in the country. Today's election was by order of the probate court to decide whether or not the town should be incorporated. Incorporation carried unanimously, not a single vote being cast against it.

The town is located three miles from Anniston, has 400 inhabitants, all negroes, and contains one hundred houses. Three churches, a schoolhouse, several stores and no saloon. At today's election the entire town turned out, the males to vote, the females to see that they voted right, and not a drop of whisky or the least disorder was in evidence.

Following the incorporation will be the most unique experiment in town governing ever made in Alabama. Within five days the municipal election will be ordered, and the negroes will select city officials, every one of whom will be colored. Upon the experiment hinges the question of the negro's ability to govern his own people. The star voter today was Clay Snow, a very black negro, who is the town's oldest inhabitant. Snow is sixty-five and has lived sixty years in Hobson City. The new negro town adjoins the town of Oxford and many of the people of Oxford have opposed the incorporation for fear the negro town would develop into a disorderly community. The negroes insist, however, that they will govern themselves wisely and well and the experiment will be watched with intense interest in Alabama.

GAVE HIS HEARERS THE TRUTH

Alabama Negro Addresses Kansas Colored Folks in Right Manner.

Huntsville, Ala., August 15.—(Special.)—Professor W. H. Councll, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college for Negroes, at Normal, delivered an address recently at Bismarck, Kas., and spoke at length upon the prejudice entertained by negroes of the north for the southern states. To the northern negroes, Professor Council said:

"Colored men of the north make a great mistake in abusing the south. They forget that the south was an anteroom in which their fathers exchanged the clout of the barbarian for the dress of civilization—the blessed anteroom in which 4,000,000 miserable savages were changed into 4,000,000 industrious beings—a great missionary tent in which 4,000,000 of fetich worshipers were transformed into 4,000,000 of Christian citizens of one of the most powerful governments of this age. Let the south alone and look to your own neglected opportunities and correct your own wrongs. You are driven from nearly every decent wage earning position, whipped from the hacks and grays, shop doors sut in your faces, labor unions united against you and the friendship and sympathy of your hitherto white friends slipping away from you. We of the south thank you for your strong sympathy, but, my friends, do not forget yourselves."

CITY OF AUGUSTA IS OVERDUE

Ocean Steamship Co.'s Boat Was Expected in Savannah Monday.

Savannah, Ga., August 15.—The steamer City of Augusta, reported sailed from New York Saturday and due here Monday night, has not arrived.

The Decatur H. Miller, from Baltimore, is also a day overdue. A little uneasiness is felt for both vessels.

MISS JEWETT TO COME SOUTH.

Lillian Clay Says She Will Fight Lynching in Georgia.

Boston, August 16.—Miss Lillian Clay Jewett states that she expects soon to go south to carry on her campaign against lynching, which, she says, has not by any means ended with her bringing the Baker family north. She will probably proceed first to Georgia and deliver addresses.

Yesterday Miss Jewett had a long talk with a young negro named Robert McGraw, who scarcely two weeks ago escape from a mob which sought to lynch him in Cedartown, Ga. Miss Jewett talked strongly of going to that place, which is in the very heart of the lynching district. McGraw was an eye-witness to the lynching of Sam Hose and to Miss Jewett he told the terrible story of what he saw.

The Post representative called upon the Baker family yesterday at their home on Sawyer street, in company with Miss Jewett. Mrs. Baker says that she is happy where she is and has no desire to return south.

MOTORMEN MUST BE TRAINED

Chattanooga's Council Jumps on Electric Street Railway.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15.—(Special.)—The city council tonight jumped on the electric street railway now in trouble with its motormen about the organization of a union.

The council declared that the road must not employ motormen who have not had fifteen days' instruction from an expert motorman, declares certain features of its franchises that have been sleeping for some time forfeited and passed an ordinance on first reading granting a rival railroad a franchise on leading streets to parallel its lines into one of the most important suburbs.

The labor unions regard this as a great victory for their cause.

COTTON MILLS MOVING SOUTH.

New England Owners Now Have Men Inspecting Sites.

Huntsville, Ala., August 15.—(Special.)—Colonel N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Huntsville chamber of commerce, returned yesterday from a tour of the New England states, where he interviewed the managers of many textile industries on the matter of moving their plants to the south where the raw material is grown. Colonel Thompson says all the cotton mills of the north are running on full time, but their managers say they are not making money and must come south sooner or later. Several large mills have already sent representatives out to seek southern locations and they are going about from city to city without disclosing their mission.

Since the great Merrimack mills, of Lowell, decided to locate at Huntsville, the mills of New England are more ready to admit that the turning point has come and that in the near future the south must become the great textile manufacturing center of the country.

Colonel Thompson believes that within the next twelve months more New England mills will move to the south than ever before and the immense investments in that section must be gradually abandoned. Four of the largest mills have promised to send representatives to Huntsville within the next thirty days to investigate the advantages offered for their location in this city.

TRANSPORTATION FOR ARMY

Important Problem Is Before the War Department.

Washington, August 5.—The problem of transportation in the Philippines has been under consideration by the war department for some time. It is expected that at the end of the rainy season it will be necessary to move the troops some distance from the railroad and at the present time the means of transportation are not sufficient for a large army and extensive operations.

The difficulty has been met by sending mules to Manila in large numbers. The quartermaster's department has already shipped about 600 of these animals and will send 800 more very soon. There are nearly 2,000 more owned by the department which will be sent if needed.

These animals will not only be used for transporting supplies in wagons, but it is intended to organize a pack train for carrying guns and equipments where teams cannot be utilized.

The indications are that the campaign after the rainy season is to be conducted not only along the railroad, where General Otis has confined most of his operations, but the interior of Luzon will be penetrated.

NEGROES ONLY IN DELEGATION

No White Tarheels Will Go to National Republican Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., August 15.—(Special.)—Prominent negroes today called a state convention for September 27th and 28th. They say they must find out their industrial educational and political status.

It is a political move, some think it is to send only negroes to the next national republican convention, but this is denied by others. Much interest is felt in the call, and surprises are promised.

SILVER ISSUE NOT DEAD, SAYS BRYAN

Leader Declares People Will Not Abandon Main Question.

IMPERIALISM IS DEFINED

Nothing of Good Is To Be Gained by Conquering the Philippines.

DEMOCRATIC FEAST AT DES MOINES

Bryan Asserts That Empire Is Different from a Republic in That It Calls for Four Times as Large an Army and a Big Burden.

Des Moines, Ia., August 15.—The city is full of democrats tonight to attend the democratic state convention and listen to W. J. Bryan, General W. B. Weaver and others expound the gospel of 16 to 1, anti-imperialism and anti-trust views. Two great meetings were held this evening, the main one at the Auditorium, where W. J. Bryan spoke to 5,000 people, and the other at the tabernacle, where General Weaver held forth for an hour, until Mr. Bryan came from the first meeting. Some 15,000 persons congregated at the tabernacle, and the two buildings were not great enough to accommodate the throng.

Concerning the action of the democratic convention, which meets tomorrow morning, but little can be said with accuracy. The friends of the various candidates for the nomination for governor have been hard at work all today, and tonight the winner cannot be predicted. The action of the convention on platform and nominations depends entirely on which wing of the party, radical or conservative, is in control.

Dollar Before the Man.

Mr. Bryan, in beginning his address, reviewed the record of the republican party, accusing it of putting the dollar above the man. He then took up the silver question, saying prosperity did not set in until six months after the election, when the Klondike gold mines began to increase the supply of the yellow metal.

The republicans who claim that times are better because the balance of trade is in favor of the United States give away their own position and admit that the democratic view of the quantitive character of money is correct. The financiers of England control the English government, through England the rest of Europe, and through Europe the United States. He said:

"The 6,500,000 democratic voters of the democratic party in 1896 were for silver. The 7,000,000 republican voters were for a platform which called for international bimetallism. Only the Palmer and Buckner voters were for the gold standard, say less than 1 per cent, yet the Iowa republican platform goes a step farther and is mainly for gold alone. Moreover, the republicans threaten to retire the greenbacks, though they have never been before the people on that issue."

Difference in Republic and Empire.

Mr. Bryan closed his speech by a lengthy discussion of imperialism. The difference, he said, between a republic and an empire is this:

"A republic needs an army of 25,000 for 70,000,000 people; an empire needs four times that large an army, when 10,000,000 population is added. This suits the young men who get fat jobs in the army, but not the people who pay the $1,500,000 a day needed to maintain the soldiers in the Philippines."

Mr. Bryan gave figures to show that England and other nations do not colonize rapidly and said that with twenty people to the square mile in America, and sixty to the mile in the Philippines, there is no opportunity there. Even if we should succeed in killing off all the natives, you cannot get young Americans to go there—they prefer to live in this country. The profit will not be equal to the cost and the profit will not go to the right people, but to investment syndicates. Even if any man is willing to trade for pottage, and does not have a taste for birthright, he had better investigate the pottage. If the Tagalos are largely Christians and our native allies are largely Mohammedan, we ought to ask the sultan to help us subdue the Christian insurgents.

"This government ought to make a declaration of good intentions toward the Philippines, as it did toward Cuba. The president ought to have done so, or if he did not have the power, should have asked congress for it. Now he might call a special session to ask for the power. Cleveland called a special session to repeal the Sherman act and McKinley called one. A special session now would cost much money, but not nearly so much as the continuance of the war."

RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE

Unusual Resignation Asked for by Major Robert White.

Washington, August 15.—The resignation of Major Robert H. White, United States army, retired, has been accepted by the president. Major White was in the medical department and retired in July, 1898, at his own request after thirty years' service. He was appointed from Virginia.

No reason is given for his resignation, though he insisted upon its being accepted. It is unusual for a retired officer to resign, especially as he relinquishes the pay amounting to three-fourths of the rank he held at the time of retirement.

TRIBUTE IS AT LAST PAID TO GOMEZ BY THE PEOPLE OF HIS BELOVED CUBA

Havana, August 15.—At a demonstration in honor of General Gomez last evening, he said he felt abashed that so large a concourse of people should come to pay tribute to his poor merits, as he was only the brother of all Cubans.

Senor De la Torre, president of the Cuban national party, in replying, said: "General Gomez is not the brother, but the father of all Cubans. Gratitude is the most sublime of national virtues. Some have tried to quench this feeling, but they have failed. General Gomez is far above those who are trying to detract from his fame. They are unworthy to kiss the sole of his shoe. Those who censure him are only trying to bring about discord among the Cubans. Let them rather proclaim the union of all Cubans with Maximo Gomez as the model."

Senor Desverine, secretary of finance in the governor general's advisory cabinet, has asked General Brooke to increase the credit of $50,000 for public instruction by $15,000, as the original amount is seen to be insufficient.

Residents of Neptune street, where Gomez is now living, have petitioned the municipality to name the street after him as being the first in Havana on which he has a house.

TURNER AND WASHINGTON DIFFER AS TO SETTLEMENT OF RACE PROBLEM

Chicago, August 15.—"I believe that the negro problem can be worked out only in the south, and by education," said President Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute for colored pupils, today.

President Washington has just returned from Europe and is in Chicago to attend the National Council of Colored Women. He said:

"This education must be along home, moral and industrial lines, principally, and will take time. We have already made great advancement and have had only thirty years to work in. The plan of transporting the American negroes to Africa I consider impracticable. I gave the subject special study in London and the result of my observations is that there is no part of Africa to which the colored man could emigrate in which he would not be under some European power, except Liberia, and that is an unhealthy country. Besides when the next census is taken it will be found that there are nearly 10,000,000 negroes in this country—too large a number to be moved to a foreign country."

Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Atlanta, senior bishop of the African Methodist church and the first colored man to be commissioned in the union army by President Lincoln, is also in Chicago to attend the national council. Discussing the negro problem he said:

"I believe the government should establish a line of steamships between this country and Africa to carry negroes at a nominal price. No people ever prospered which did not have a country of its own."

BROOKE CALLED TO WASHINGTON

Governor General of Cuba To Tell of Conditions on Island.

POLICY IS TO BE ARRANGED

No Elections in Cuba Probable for Some Time to Come.

COL. KENNON HAS TALK WITH ROOT

The Call for General Brooke To Come to Washington May Be Issued in the Next Few Days by President McKinley.

Washington, August 15.—General Brooke will be called to Washington to consult with Secretary Root concerning affairs in Cuba. The secretary desires to have the benefit of General Brooke's knowledge of the condition of things in the island before he reaches a definite conclusion as to a future policy for Cuba. No date has been fixed for General Brooke's visit, but it will no doubt be determined by the developments of the situation and before the secretary begins his annual report to the president.

Colonel Kennon, of the Thirty-fourth infantry, recently appointed, but who has been on duty at Havana as assistant adjutant general, had a long conference with Secretary Root today. Colonel Kennon so impressed President McKinley with the informatilon he brought from Havana that the president thought it advisable he should talk with Secretary Root.

Colonel Kennon assured both the president and Secretary Root that the course which General Brooke was pursuing met with general approval, and was of that careful and conservative nature required by the conditions in the island. It was necessary to make the old fit the new with as little friction as possible.

As to elections in Cuba, Colonel Kennon told the secretary that he thought the time was somewhat distant when they could be held to advantage. By a provision in the peace treaty the Spanish residents in the island were given one year from the date of exchange of ratifications in which to declare their preference as to citizenship.

Elections couuld not be held, he said, until after they elapsed in justice to this class. The desirability of leaving the matter open was apparent, said Colonel Kennon, because a large proportion of the property was owned by Spanish subjects, and if it could be demonstrated to them what their interests were in becoming citizens it would be better for the future of the island.

Colonel Kennon said that the people of Cuba were fast coming to the conclusion that the interests of all would be best subserved by these people accepting Cuban citizenship and by Spaniards and Cubans acting in harmony; and while they do not mix well at present, the feeling of irritation is wearing away. The matter of suffrage is one, the colonel said, that must be carefully considered. The disadvantages which a great proportion of the people have been under, and which have prevented them from being educated, will make it extremely hazardous to grant universal suffrage when the time comes for holding an election.

Secretary Root was much gratified with the information which Colonel Kennon conveyed. The secretary has been receiving a great mass of documents and data upon Cuba and Porto Rico. Some of the alleged facts are diametrically opposed to each other, and the secretary is now trying to reconcile the differences and sift the truth.

WHITESIDE DRAWS REVOLVER

Rival Candidates Have Trouble at a Registration Booth.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15.—(Special.)—A heated coloquy occurred at the registration booth of the third ward in this city today between Glenn M. Whiteside and Thomas McMahon, rival democratic candidates for the aldermanic nomination in the ward. Whiteside drew a revolver when McMahon, who is deputy sheriff, put him under arrest on a charge of assault with a pistol and carrying concealed weapons.

This is believed to be the preliminaries for serious difficulties in this ward where the feeling runs high, the issue being the 10 o'clock saloon closing ordinance which is being advocated by McMahon, Whiteside being the whiskey men's candidate.

A SEVERE STORM PREVAILED

Charleston Visited by a Wind Storm Yesterday.

Charleston, S. C., August 15.—A few minutes before 5 o'clock this morning the wind reached a velocity of fifty-seven miles here, this being the highest point attained during the day.

So far as can be learned no damage whatever has been done by the storm here or in this vicinity. Contrary to predictions there was not an unusually high tide and consequently the rice fields have escaped without serious injury.

HURRICANE WAS EXPECTED

Wind Blew at High Rate at Wilmington Last Night.

Wilmington, N. C., August 15.—Up to 10 o'clock tonight the highest velocity of wind was thirty miles per hour, but the local weather bureau forecasts the arrival of a storm of much greater proportions within two or three hours. Thus far no damage has been reported in this section.

Shipping is believed to be safe, having had ample warning. As a precautionary measure all cottages on Ocean View or Wrightsville beach except a few were deserted today and occupants took refuge in the city. Many families also came up from Carolina beach.

PROMPT AID FOR VICTIMS OF STORM

Two More Shiploads of Supplies for Porto Rico.

SHIPS ARE TENDERED FREE

Old Dominion Line Promises To Convey All Goods Contributed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY OFFERS AID

There Is Every Indication That Enough Supplies Will Be Received in the Next Few Days.

Washington, August 15.—The war department has arranged to send two more shiploads of supplies to Porto Rico. The steamer Evelyn, of the New York and Porto Rican line, will sail from New York next Friday with a full cargo of supplies, the use of the vessel was tendered by the steamship company free of expense. The government transport McClellan is scheduled to leave New York for San Juan Wednesday week.

The auxiliary cruiser Resolute will also be utilized in case it is found necessary. Secretary Root has received the following dispatch from W. L. Guillaudeau, New York:

"I have read with sincere regret of the devastation wrought in Porto Rico by recent hurricane; also note your call for aid addressed to the mayors of cities and in this connection beg to say that if you will designate a responsible representative to whom such contributions shall be consigned, the Old Dominion Steamship company will most cheerfully transport such contributions over its line free of all charge."

T. M. Emerson, traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, has tendered through District Passenger Agent Reed, the use of that system for free transportation of relief supplies. Secretary Root has accepted the offer with a letter of thanks.

G. W. Ribble, manager, announces that the Postal Telegraph Cable Company will handle, free of charge, all government telegrams regarding Porto Rican storm sufferers and through its connection with the Bermuda Cable Company and West India and Panama Cable Company, will also handle cablegrams of the same class gratuitously.

The secretary of war was today notified by the West Virginia Coal Company that they have forwarded a car load of corrugated iron to New York city for use in building operations in the devastated districts of Porto Rico. The iron was accepted with thanks, and will be shipped at the first opportunity.

More contributions of money for the benefit of the Porto Rican sufferers was received at the war department today. Among them $400 from the National Relief Association of the Colonial Dames of America.

The secretary of war believes that the appeal of the governnors of the several states for aid in raising funds will bring a ready response. There is no question but that the situation in Porto Rico is desperate, but it is believed that the United States will meet this call upon its sympathies as generously as it has always responded to calls of the suffering at home and abroad. The officials of the war department who have to do with the administration of insular affairs, say that the present emergency will at least serve to show the Porto Ricans what it means to be under the direct care of the United States, better than would a decade of tranquil and eventless association with this country.

Secretary Root today directed the purchase of 300,000 pounds of codfish for the storm sufferers. This purchase was suggested by General Davis, codfish practically taking the place of meat with the poorer classes throughout the west Indian islands. It is known in the vernacular as "Halifax chicken."

NOMINATION POSSIBLE TODAY

Full State Ticket May Be Agreed on by Anti-Goebelites.

Lexington, Ky., August 15.—Tonight the indications are that a full state ticket will be nominated by tomorrow's anti-Goebel convention. The disposition on the part of most of the delegates who have arrived so far is to allow John Young Brown to name the ticket in order to avoid all friction arising from contests for places.

The arrivals today and tonight were numerous. The convention, it is expected, will get through with its work tomorrow.

The platform will indorse Bryan and silver, making the fight on Goebel and the methods of the Louisville convention the keynote of the contest. Chairman P. P. Johnston is ill at Buffalo Lithia Springs and will not be here, and some one whom Brown will be allowed to select will call the convention to order.

W. H. Sweeney, of Marion county, is likely to be temporary chairman, while Judge William Beckner, of Winchester, and Hon. Washington Ramsay, of Newport, are spoken of for permanent chairman. Ex-Governor Brown arrived tonight and went into conference with the leaders. Phil B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, will call the meeting to order. Judge J. W. Greene, of Owen county, will be made temporary chairman.

TAMMANY COMING IN LINE

Croker's Recent Utterances Are Taken To Indicate His Feelings.

St. Louis, August 15.—Governor William J. Stone had the following to say today regarding the purported interviews with Richard Croker, covered in a New York dispatch yesterday:

"If it is true," said the governor, "that Mr. Croker really favors the nomination of Mr. Bryan, Tammany will certainly follow him and there will be practically no opposition to Mr. Bryan in the convention. The hearty cheers which greeted Governor Hogg's speech in New York on the 4th of July would rather indicate that Mr. Bryan is not lacking supporters in the Tammany organization. With Tammany supporting him there will be but very little opposition in the east to Mr. Bryan.

"A statement has been made and purporting to come from Mr. Croker to the effect that what he said complimentary of Mr. Bryan was not intended as an indorsement of his candidacy for the presidency, but merely for the purpose of paying a tribute to a deserving public man. Still, it may be that Mr. Croker sincerely thinks that the party could do no better than to nominate Mr. Bryan."

Gen. Longstreet Is at San Diego, Cal.

San Diego, Cal., August 15.—General James Longstreet, United States commissioner of railroads, is the guest here of U. S. Grant. He will leave here for Sacramento today and from there will return east, having completed his tour of inspection of the government aided railroads.

PALMETTO WHEAT GROWERS MEET

First Convention of the Kind Ever Held in South Carolina.

WAS HELD AT GREENWOOD

Congressman Latimer Was Elected President of the Body.

SOME INTERESTING TALKS MADE

Planters Familiar with the Crop Tell Hearers How To Raise Wheat in Carolina and They Will See the Results.

Greenwood, S. C., August 15.—(Special.) The first wheat growers convention ever held in South Carolina began here this morning. Six hundred farmers were in attendance and the convention was conducted upon the lines of the recent Macon meeting. Hon. A. C. Latimer, congressman from this district, and a wealthy farmer, was elected president, and N. A. Craig, president of the Craig Roller Mill at this place, was elected secretary.

Among those in attendance were some of the most prosperous and successful agriculturists in the state, while there were others who had never raised wheat, the latter of whom came to learn, and listened intently to the advice of their more experienced brethren.

Two farmers who farm in this section, gave their experiences at the morning session. They agreed that wheat can be raised at no more cost than cotton while there is no profit at all in cotton and there is good money in wheat. With land carefully prepared, twenty-five bushels of wheat is an average yield and little fertilization is necessary to produce a larger yield.

At the afternoon session the address of the day was delivered by C. H. Jordan, of Georgia, whose remarks were well received. He gave valuable instructions and advice. Short talks were made by numbers of planters, detailing their experience with wheat and the best methods of cultivating and raising the grain. A permanent organization was formed with Congressman Latimer as president and N. A. Craig, secretary. The committtee on constitution consists of E. M. Seabrook, Charleston; S. H. McGhee, Greenwood; J. A. Peterkin, Orangeburg; J. H. Wharton, Laurens; J. F. Breeden, Mairboro; L. J. Williams, Edgefield; W. T. J. Cunningham, Chester. This committee will arrange meetings for next year.

A farmers' institute will be held here tomorrow and Senator Tillman will speak. He attended today's convention, but was only a quiet listener.

CIGAR COMBINE IS RUMORED

Probable That Makers of Key West and Havana May Form Trust.

New York, August 15.—Reports to the effect that a combination of the leading cigar manufacturers in Key West, Tampa and Havana is being organized are current in the tobacco trade in this city.

Many of the principal firms are said to have given options to the promoters of the scheme, but as yet no definite plans have been formulated. It was learned on good authority today that accountants are at work on the books of the firms from which options have been secured, but considerable difficulty is expected in bringing about an arrangement as to prices and it is said that in case a satisfactory basis of operations was arrived at only the leading firms would be included in the combination and scarcely one-half of the options now secured would be accepted.

Those in charge of the preparatory of the work expect to be able to report to the firms already interested by the end of this month.

SWIMMER KILLED BY SHARK.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Loses His Life While in Bathing.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 15.—Delano Wood, a fifteen-year-old boy, while bathing in the river at Panama, near this city, was bitten by a shark and died from his injuries this evening, four hours after the accident.

His left leg was almost torn from his body and so badly lacerated that surgical aid was of no avail.

The accident is unprecedented in this part of the river, fully twenty miles from the ocean. While small sharks have often been seen near the city, none of this size and ferocity have been known within the memory of citizens now living.

Thrown from a Horse.

Columbus, Ga., August 15—(Special).—James Cook, a well known young lawyer, was thrown from a spirited horse this afternoon and seriously injured.

Heart Pains are warning signals of trouble in the heart, and indicate its weakness or inability to perform the immense amount of labor placed upon it. They are but one of the many symptoms of a diseased heart. At first they cause alarm, but their frequency robs them of their terror and the patient forgets that disease of any kind never grows better of itself, but instead grows worse, until it snaps as it were, and ends life suddenly. This explains in a great measure the cause of many of the sudden deaths which daily occur to people who appear to be in good health. Dont delay—

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health.

M. M. Morin, a prominent grocer of Holyoke, Mass., says: "It is a pleasure with me to recommend Dr. Miles' Heart Cure which I have been using with the best of results."

All druggists guarantee first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

M'NAMEE WANTS TO GO TO CONGRESS

Floridian Starts an Evening Paper in Jacksonville.

HAS POLITICAL ASPIRATION

Bob Davis's Seat in National House Is at a Premium.

FOUR CANDIDATES ALREADY PROMISED

Indications Are That There Will Be a Warm Fight in One Florida District.

Tallahassee, Fla., August 15.—(Special.) It rarely happens that the founding of a new journalistic enterprise attracts such widespread attention and is credited with so much importance in a political sense as is the case with the establishment a few days ago of a new daily paper in Jacksonville with Hon. Robert McNamee, the present speaker of the Florida house of representatives, as editor-in-chief. This newspaper—The Evening Call—is looked upon at the state capital—and indeed throughout Florida—as an unusually ambitious venture, likely to exert a very considerable influence upon the future of Florida politics, and its course opens up an immense field for speculation.

This is Robert McNamee's paper, and that it is the man himself rather than his paper who is assuming large importance in the political field. The newspaper is his mouthpiece, and is looked upon as a medium to serve the interests and ambitions of himself and his friends and supporters.

That Mr. McNamee has political ambitions there need not be a moment's doubt. He wants to go to congress and he wants to go badly. He is after Congressman Bob Davis's scalp, and he is said to be moving heaven and earth to get it not later than next year. Davis now represents the second Florida district at Washington and his fight to retain his seat another term is one of the prettiest now on the boards in Florida.

There are only two congressional districts in Florida, and Steve Sparkman can have the first one as long as he wants it. There is no one in sight who dreams of opposing him, and it is so certain that he will be re-elected next year that no interest is taken in the matter. Most cautious politicians, too, will at this time bet better than even money that Colonel Davis will be returned from the second district, because he is very popular with his constituents, and because the opposition to him is not united. But Davis is going to have a lively fight on his hands, and it has already commenced with sufficient warmth to be interesting.

Four Aspirants for the Place.

Without the aid of field glasses there can already be seen three clean-cut candidates for the occupancy of Davis's seat, besides Davis himself. They are: President Frank Adams, of the state senate; Hon. Frank Clark, of Jacksonville, and Speaker McNamee. Of these it is thought that Mr. Davis fears McNamee most and it is the best opinion here that his judgment in this respect is good. Mr. McNamee came very near beating Davis for the nomination three years ago and he has developed wonderfully since then, and especially during the last twelve months. He won the seat in the legislature which he now holds after the stiffest sort of a fight against powerful factional opponents and the whole state was so pleased to hear of the defeat of the gang which knifed him that Mr. McNamee gained additional importance. Then he was elected speaker of the house by the forces which elected Mr. Taliaferro United States senator and won the attention of the whole state by the admirable manner in which he presided over the house. Such is the recent history of this popular aspirant for congressional honors—this young lawyer-statesman-editor who, on account of his native ability and political sagacity, has been termed the William Jennings Bryan of Florida, although he might perhaps be more aptly called the William Goebel of Florida. People all over the state are watching with friendly interest to see whether the craft which he has launched upon the sea of journalism will land him safely at the post of Washington.

A Georgian in the Race.

Frank Clark, of Jacksonville, who is also a member of the house of the present legislature, is said to have his eyes turned longingly toward Bob Davis's seat. Clark is a smart fellow and picturesque, but his chances of getting to congress are regarded as rather slim. He is a native of north Georgia and has made his mark in Florida. He came to the legislature in 1891 from Bartow and was then largely instrumental in sending Hon. Atkinson Call back to the United States senate for his third and last term. Call got him appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of Florida during Cleveland's second term and he made a rattling good prosecuting officer. Clark then moved his residence to Jacksonville, where he built up a considerable following. The factional divisions and sub-divisions of Jacksonville politics is a whole volume unto itself, which will have to be skipped. Suffice it to say that a short time before the campaign of 1898 Clark made arrangements to deliver his following from the "straightouts," representing the Call people to the "regulars," or anti-Callites. Prominent among the regulars was Hon. James P. Taliaferro, now United States senator. Frank Clark's reward for jumping into the ranks of Mr. Taliaferro's friends was an election to the legislature and the Jacksonville leaders who have been coming to the capital during recent weeks say that no one ov[illegible] there seems disposed to tear his shirt to do any more for Mr. Clark.

President Frank Adams, of the state senate, is a very prosperous merchant and broker of Jasper, and he, too, is being groomed to contest for Congressman Davis's seat. He is in the class of much talked of as yet, and has not publicly announced himself. He is very friendly with Senator Taliaferro and is one of those wonderful hustlers who make things lively when they do enter a race.

Yet, Bob Davis, the incumbent, is today, the strongest of the bunch. He is tremendously popular with his people, and has done excellent work for them. The situation is, Davis against the field. Everybody in Florida knows handsome, genial Bob Davis. Most people in Florida will probably be equally as well acquainted with Mr. McNamee and his newspaper before next election day.

LILY LANGTRY WAS WEDDED IN PRIVATE

The Famous Actress Marries a Young Man of Twenty-Eight.

HUGO DE BATHE THE GROOM

Ceremony Occurred on Isle of Jersey, at Mrs. Langtry's Old Home.

PRINCE OF WALES WAS AWARE OF FACT

The Marriage Will in No Way, It Is Said, Interfere with Mrs. Langtry's American Engagement.

London, August 15.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, was married July 27th at the Island of Jersey to Hugo Gerald de Bathe, twenty-years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, Bart., a retired general and Crimean veteran.

The ceremony was private, the only witness being Mrs. Langtry's daughter. The prince of Wales is said to have been in the confidence of the pair and he sent them a telegram of congratulations. The wedding occurred the day Mrs. Langtry's horse Merman won the Goodwood cup.

Sir Henry de Bathe has seats in Devonshire, to which the bridegroom is heir.

Sisters of the bridegroom are married to Harry McCalmont, Harry Lawson and Sir Saville Brinton Crossley, Bart.

The wedding will not interfere with Mrs. Langtry's forthcoming season at the Haymarket. Mrs. Langtry, in an interview at the theater, said to a reporter of the Associated Press:

"Yes, it is quite true, I am married to Mr. de Bathe. The wedding occurred very quietly at my old church, St. Savior, Island of Jersey, where my dear old father officiated so often. It was pretty much in the nature of a runaway match, as we kept it to ourselves, hoping it would leak out gradually. I see the papers put me down as forty-seven years old. Well, a few years either way does not matter, but I am only thirty-nine, for the old clerk at St. Savior's took my age from the church register of births.

"I know nothing of Hugo's estates. Indeed, I have not been there yet. Newspapers, as a rule, do not spare me, and have often criticised me when I did not deserve it. The very idea of newspaper comment makes me nervous. I hope the newspapers will speak nicely of our wedding now that the news has leaked out.

"The prince of Wales was, as he always is, thoughtful. He remembered us kindly by congratulations. But I am sorry his name was mentioned, as what he did was done privately and out of pure friendship.

"Mr. Frohman is arranging with me for an American tour. I long to go, for I love the people of that country. Of course my husband will accompany me."

MRS. G. J. HOWARD'S FUNERAL

Members of the Family from Atlanta Were Present.

Augusta, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. George J. Howard was largely attended this afternoon, several members of the family coming from Atlanta. Dr. Lansing Burrows paid eloquent tribute to the piety and Christian virtues of the deceased.

The music was furnished by some of Augusta's favorite singers and there were many beautiful floral tributes.

The Best Prescription for Malaria,
Chills and Fever is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.

W. F. DANSBY PASSES AWAY

One of LaGrange's Oldest Citizens Quietly Breathes His Last.

LaGrange, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—W. F. Dansby, one of the oldest and most highly respected of LaGrange's citizens, died today at noon. His death was not unexpected, as he had been sick for several days, and was so old that his recuperative powers were not great.

Uncle Billy, as he was familiarly called, was a strict member of the Baptist church; always took a lively interest in church affairs, and never missed a meeting, except when sick. He was eighty years old at the time of his death.

Mrs. J. L. Stroud and Mrs. D. A. Dansby, of this city; Messrs. Walter and Charley Dansby, of Texas, are his children. Besides these he leaves many grandchildren and great-grandchildren to mourn his death.

The funeral services will take place tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from the First Baptist church, of which he was so many years a member.

C. C. Norton, Greenesboro, Ga.

Greenesboro, Ga., August 15.—(Special.) C. C. Norton, one of the oldest citizens of Greene county, died at his home in Greenesboro this afternoon. Mr. Norton was wealthy and prominent as a business man earlier in life. He was eighty-three years of age and had been in feeble health for years.

Miss Jennie May Griffith, Ozark, Ala

Columbus, Ga., August 15—(Special).—Miss Jennie May Griffith, a talented young lady of Ozark, Ala., died today at the home of her brother, P. E. Griffith, of typhoid fever. She had come here to perfect herself in art, which she was studying. The remains were carried to her home this afternoon.

Mrs. Edward Turner, Rome, Ga.

Rome, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Mrs. Edward Turner, who was Miss Mattie Bailew, died yesterday at her father's home in Gordon county. The remains were brought here for interment today. She was the wife of a prominent young farmer, and was about twenty-four years of age.

MAJ. HIGHT AT POINT OF DEATH

Son of Anniston's Chief Executive Cannot Be Found.

Anniston, Ala., August 15.—(Special.)—Hon. F. M. Hight, mayor of Anniston, is lying at the point of death. The end is hourly expected. Mayor Hight's family is with him with the exception of one son, Frank Hight, who has been searched for for weeks. He is with some western newspaper, but the family does not know in what town.

Mayor Hight has a cancerous affection that has prostrated him for months. He has been for many years mayor of Anniston and is considered one of the brainiest men in the state. He is fifty-six years old.

Apollinaris
("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

PARK WOODWARD ELECTED

Was Last Night Made Lieutenant Colonel of Fifth Regiment.

A BATTALION DRILL WAS HELD

Men Are Working Enthusiastically To Go to New York and Greet Dewey.

The members of the First battalion of the Fifth regiment of the Georgia militia held a battalion drill on Marietta street last night and afterwards elected Park Woodward to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment.

The First battalion consists of four companies—A, B, C and D, and the attendance upon the drill last night was very full, nearly the entire strength of the companies being out. The men were very enthusiastic in the work, and drilled with a will that is seldom exhibited upon such occasions.

Senior Captain Barker, of company B, had charge of the drill last night, with Captain Hunter Course, of company D, Captain Aldred, of company A, and Lieutenant Erskine, of company C. With the men were a number of members of the Machine Gun battery, who enthusiastically participated in the drill.

The officers were better pleased with the drill, and the willingness of the men for hard work, as displayed last night, than they have ever been before. Everyone seemed to have a new interest and life in them, and this characterized the drill.

After the drill the companies were marched to the armory of the Gate City Guards on Peachtree street, where the election of a lieutenant colonel was acted upon. Park Woodward was unanimously elected to this position, and accepted the honor very gracefully.

After this election a discussion of the trip to New York, which will be taken when Dewey and Brumby land in the country, was taken up. All the members of the companies are very enthusiastic about this trip, and say they will make a fine show when they march down to greet the heroes.

There will be military from nearly every state in the union in the procession that will march to the dock when Dewey lands on his native shore. The Georgia boys will only have four companies, but the men for these companies will be picked from the six companies that are in Atlanta, and will all be drilled in fine style.

Every Tuesday night hereafter there will be battalion drills, and the men will be put through a hard course of work before they go to New York. Everyone is full of enthusiasm over the prospects, and will work their best to make a creditable showing.

CONTEST HELD YESTERDAY

Representatives Were Selected for County School Exhibit.

JUDGES AWARDED HONORS

Interesting Contest for Places Was Held at the Boys' High School Yesterday.

A number of boys and girls of the Fulton county schools contested yesterday at the Boys' High school for places as representatives in the county schools exhibit at the state fair this fall.

Under the rules of the state fair each county school system is allowed to enter one boy in the prize declamation contest and one girl in the prize composition contest, and considerable interest in the exhibit has been evinced by the children all over the state.

For some time past County School Superintendent Guinn has received letters from the heads of the various schools in the county announcing candidates for places in the contest. It was decided some time ago to hold the contest yesterday.

As soon as the date for holding the special exercises were determined upon, due notice was mailed to all the principals of the Fulton county schools, and in consequence there were a number of candidates for the coveted places.

The contest was an unusually interesting one. At the conclusion the committee of judges awarded the first place of county representative in declamation to Jimmie B. Rorie, of the R. L. Hope school, and Howard Stevens, of the College Park school, was selected as alternate.

Miss Edith Thomas, of the Battle Hill school, was selected by the judges as county representative in composition writing, and Miss Viola McGee, of the Hemphill school, was appointed as alternate. The composition of Miss McGee was written in one hour, and was considered an excellent effort by the committee, and the judges were very much pleased with the declamation rendered by Jimmie Rorie.

It is expected that the county school exhibit at the state fair will be one of the most interesting features, and considerable preparations have already been made to have it the best representation of the work done in the schools that has ever been made in the state.

The committee appointed to decide the contests yesterday was composed of the following named ladies and gentlemen:

Miss Gussie Brenner, Colonel N. J. Woodall, Miss Julia Riordan, Professor B. C. Davis, Miss Kate Sprenger and Miss Lilie Wurm.

The contest was under the direct supervision of County School Superintendent Guinn, and was one of the most successful ever held in the state. Colonel Guinn has been deeply interested in the matter since it was first suggested, and has been untiring in his efforts to make the exhibit of the county schools one of which the entire state would be proud.

SOON READY FOR OPERATIONS

Road From Knoxville to Bristol Is To Be Pushed.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 15—(Special).—H. M. Akin, general manager of the Knoxville and Bristol railroad, has gone to New York to consult with the directors relative to when the work will begin on the construction of the extension of the road from Knoxville to Blains, and from Bean station to Bristol. Subsidies to the amount of $200,000 were voted the road by Knox and Sullivan counties last Thursday. It has been stated by the railroad officials that they would have one hundred and twenty miles of road ready for active operation the first of next January. All the surveys and estimates have been made.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE



I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do. MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

"THE NEBRASKA-COLORADO EXPRESS"

New afternoon train to the West. Leaves St. Louis, 2:05 p. m.; arrives Denver, 6:20 p. m. One night en route. Direct via St. Joseph.

The only afternoon train, St. Louis to Denver.

Burlington Route

New Atlanta City Passenger office No. 1 North Pryor St., opposite Kimball House.
J. N. MERRELL, Gen. Sou. Ag.

YOU NEVER SAW

Such values anywhere as we are offering in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Slippers and low Shoes at 50 cents, some worth as high as $4. Carlton's, 36 Whitehall street.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

ST. DENIS HOTEL
Broadway and Elev enth St
Opposite Grace Church,
NEW YORK.
Conducted on European plan moderate rates.
WM. TAYLOR & SON, Proprietors.

The Haddock Inn.
TOCCOA FALLS, GA.
A new and modern hotel, located [illegible] yards from the celebrated Toccoa Falls. Is now open for guests. For rates, address
LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Manager.

TAL-LU-LAH LODGE,
Tallulah, Georgia, opens for season July 1st. Directly on Grand Gorge 2,000 feet above sea level. Everything new. Electric lights and bells, sanitary plumbing, hot and cold porcelain baths, music, fishing, driving, 600 feet verandah space, specially fine cuisine. Three hours from Atlanta. Tallulah Falls railway trestles rebuilt and road in splendid condition. Both mixed day and late dinner. For special rates, plan, views, etc., address
J. H. MACKIERNAN, Manager, 225 Prudential Building, Atlanta.

Tallulah Falls—The Cliff House Hotel Company.
At this far famed resort a delightful party of over 100 people are daily enjoying the cool breezes that ever sweep this high altitude over the grand canyon in the Blue Ridge range. No flies, mosquitoes or malaria; we live there; within three hours' ride of Atlanta; every night cool enough for blankets, a splendid table. We have the only hotel located on the falls; rooms and rates are $5 to $10 per week, $30 to $40 per month.
W. H. DAVIS, Manager.

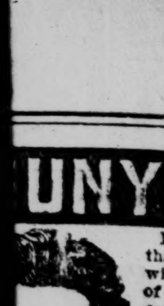
Hotel Gerard,
44th STREET,
Bet. Broadway and Sixth Avenue. New York.
New and Absolutely Fire-Proof Steel Construction.
Modern and Luxurious in all appointments. Conveniently situated in heart of the city, within walking distance of the principal theatres and the shopping districts. Every room outside exposure.
Restaurant, American and European Plan. Service of the Highest Order.
C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
Open all the year.
2,500 feet elevation on the
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY
Extension to the
NEW HOMESTEAD,
containing one hundred additional suites of rooms, with private baths, ready for the spring season.
Hotel and bathhouse now under one roof.
Most curative baths known for rheumatism, gout and nervous troubles. Every bath from flowing springs of natural hot water.
Golf Links and Well Kept Grounds.
Fine livery and magnificent mountain surroundings.
Excursion tickets on sale at principal railway ticket offices throughout the country.
FRED STERRY, Manager.
Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Many New Students Coming.

Athens, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Professor W. D. Hooper, registrar of the university faculty, continues receiving quite a number of letters of inquiry from young men who intend entering the University of Georgia next month. Colonel C. M. Snelling has about completed the improvements and additions to the college boarding house and that will be now sufficient to accommodate the students men at $8 per month, and possibly

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do.
MUNYON.
...druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health ...al advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

...DNEY CURE

...HE ...BRASKA-...OLORADO ...EXPRESS"
...afternoon ...the West. ...St. Louis, ...m.; arrives ...6:20 p. m. ...ht en route. ...ia St. Jo-...only after-...train. St ...to Denver.
Burlington Route
...lanta City Passenger office No. 5 ...or St., opposite Kimball House. ...N. MERRELL, Gen. Sou. Agt.

...U NEVER SAW ...values anywhere ...are offering in La-...Misses' and Chil-...Slippers and low ...at 50 cents, some ...as high as $4. ...on's, 36 Whitehall

...AND SUMMER RESORTS
...DENIS HOTEL, ...way and Eleventh St ...site Grace Church, ...NEW YORK. ...cted on European plan at ...rates.
...M. TAYLOR & SON, Proprietors.

...Haddock Inn, ...COA FALLS, GA. ...nd modern hotel, located ... the celebrated Toccoa Falls ... for guests. For rates, ad-... SHACKELFORD, Manager.

...L-LU-LAH LODGE, ... Georgia, opens for guests ... Directly on Grand chasm ...bove sea level. Everything ...ic lights and bells, sanitary ...ot and cold porcelain baths ...ng, driving. 600 feet veranda ...ally fine cuisine. Three hours ...ta. Tallulah Falls railway ...uilt and road in splendid con-...th midday and late dinners ...rates, plan, views, etc., ad-... J. H. MACKIERNAN, ...225 Prudential Building, At-...

...Falls—The Cliff House ...Hotel Company. ...amed resort a delightful party of over ...daily enjoying the cool breezes that ...s high altitude over the grand chasm ...ge range. No flies, mosquitoes or hot ...in three hours' ride of Atlanta; every ...ugh for blankets, a splendid table. We ...hotel located on the falls property and ...$8 to $10 per week, $30 to $40 per month. ...W. H. DAVIS, Manager.

...tel Gerard, ...44th STREET, ...way ...Avenue. New York. ...w and Absolutely Fire-Proof ...eel Construction. ...Luxurious in all appointment. Cen-...ated in heart of the city, within ...nce of the principal theatres and the ...ricts. Every room outside exposure. ...urant, American and European Plan. Service of the Highest Order. ...B. GERARD, Proprietor.

...IA HOT SPRINGS. ...Open all the year. ...feet elevation on the ...AKE AND OHIO RAILWAY ...Extension to the ...W HOMESTEAD, ...one hundred additional suites ...with private baths, ready for ...season. ...bathhouse now under one ...tive baths known for rheuma-...and nervous troubles. Every ...flowing springs of natural hot ...ks and Well Kept Greens. ...y and magnificent mountain ...s. ...tickets on sale at principal ...ket offices throughout the ...RED STERRY, Manager. ...Springs, Bath County, Va.

...New Students Coming. ...Ga., August 15.—(Special.)— ...D. Hooper, registrar of the ...faculty, continues receiving ...ber of letters of inquiry from ...who intend entering the Uni-...Georgia next month. Col-...ling has about completed ...ts and additions to the ...ng house and that ...nt to accommodate 100 ...er month, and possibly...

NO VAUDEVILLE FOR MACON MINISTERS

One Feature of Carnival Association Programme Denounced.

PREACHER JUMPS ON IT HARD

Evening News Comes Back at the Pulpit Orator.

DICTIONARIES ARE CALLED INTO USE

Rev. Dr. Pinson Construes the Word Vaudeville One Way and the Editor Differs with Him.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—One of the attractions at the Macon carnival next October will be a vaudeville performance, clean and undefiled.

But, if Rev. Dr. Pinson, pastor of Mulberry street Methodist church, has been quoted correctly, he made an attack on the coming vaudeville in his sermon preached last Sunday morning. He had been reading in the newspapers about the proposed vaudeville, and he is quoted as saying last Sabbath:

"When I read these things I went to my dictionary and looked up the meaning of vaudeville, and, as I anticipated, I found it to be the very lowest order of attraction. The word is French, and literally means an indecent, sordid, lascivious and outrageous performance, at which a self-respecting person cannot with consistency be seen, and this is what is to be brought into our midst—this is what is named as one of the big attractions—this is what the representative men of Macon are bringing here to pollute and stigmatize the fair name of the goodly city, and to inculcate seeds of corruption into the minds of our youth, which may damn them eternally.

"I pray and believe that the decent element of our city will not permit this thing to be. People from all over the state are coming, and from adjoining states, in fact, and for what? To witness our degeneracy, our worship of unclean idols, and our connivance of things that a civilized community would not tolerate.

"If I am mistaken in my interpretation of the vaudeville features of your show, then I am willing to apologize."

The Evening News this afternoon commented editorially on the preacher's words, in part, as follows:

"The dictionaries consulted by The News have been Webster's, Funk & Wagnall's Standard, the ten-volume Century and the Imperial. In none of these is the clergyman's definition to be found. There is complete correspondence in the definitions given in the various dictionaries to which we have referred. The Century, for example, give three definitions of the word 'vaudeville.'

"At present any short, light piece, usually comic, with songs and dances intermingled with the dialogue, is called vaudeville.

"And that is exactly what the members of the carnival association mean when they use the term 'vaudeville' as a descriptive for a certain portion of their elaborate programme. Only that, and nothing more. It would be merely consuming space to quote from the other dictionaries, which any reader may consult to find confirmation of our assertion that in no instance is there even a hint that a vaudeville is an indecent or licentious show or entertainment.

"There should be no misapprehension as to the purposes of the representative gentlemen identified with the Macon Carnival Association. They do not intend in the public entertainments they are to give to violate any sense of public propriety. Nothing could have been, we are sure, farther from their thoughts."

GEORGIA FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Association Holds Annual Session in the Central City.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—The Georgia Funeral Directors' Association met in Macon this morning at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by President Edward Platt, of Augusta. Among the undertakers in attendance were the following:

Arthur L. Wood, Louis Burghard, Macon; C. L. Torbett, Columbus; F. L. Wilder, Albany; F. L. West, Rome; B. F. Herring, Thomasville; T. M. Thompson, Newnan; John F. Barclay, Atlanta; J. H. Brandon, Atlanta; Dennis Keating, Lamar Clay, Elmo Clay, P. J. Doyle, Macon; C. J. Shelverton, W. F. Almand, Conyers; W. D. Stewart, Rome; J. P. Ulmer, Waycross; G. M. Jackson, Cartersville; R. E. Elliott, Augusta; W. Edward Platt, of Augusta; L. McManus, Macon; R. H. Fletcher, Forsyth; J. T. Duncan, Douglasville; J. N. Merah, Chipley; C. J. Moore, Brunswick; George C. Jones, Augusta; R. H. Thompson, Covington; R. O. Pharr, LaGrange; L. Black, Marietta; A. R. Dorsey, Gainesville; W. B. Smith, Barnesville; G. L. Summers, Barnesville.

By-laws were adopted embodying the funeral directors of the state into a permanent organization:

Directly after the adoption of the constitution the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The following officers were elected:

President—W. Edward Platt, of Augusta.

First vice president—W. D. Stewart, of Rome.

Second vice president—John Fox, of Savannah.

Secretary—C. J. Shelverton, of Austell.

Treasurer—C. L. Torbett, of Columbus.

After being installed in office the president appointed the following committees for the year:

Finance—W. H. Hill, of Washington, chairman; W. F. Almand, of Conyers, and R. O. Pharr, of Waycross.

Grievance—L. McManus, of Macon, chairman; A. R. Dorsey, of Gainesville; J. P. Ulmer, of Waycross.

Executive—Louis Burghard, of Macon, chairman; W. B. Smith, of Barnesville, and R. F. Elliott, of Augusta.

After the committees had been appointed a general discussion as to the conducting of funerals followed. It was developed that the manner of conducting funerals was practically the same all over the state. A discussion of topics relative to the work of funeral directors followed and many interesting talks were made.

The object in forming the association is to elevate the profession to a high standard, and the conducting of funerals in a uniform way. It is expected that nearly every undertaker in the state will join the association. The initiation fee is $5 and the membership fee is $2 per year.

The session adjourned this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, to meet in Savannah next June.

During the year meetings of the different committees will be held, and it is hoped to have the organization on a firm footing by the next meeting.

BRAIN WORKERS
will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES FILED.

Attorney Minter Wimberly Brings Action Against Defendants.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—In the city court this morning the following damage suits were filed by Minter Wimberly, attorney for plaintiffs:

Mrs. E. F. Massey, et al. versus Central of Georgia railway, for $2,500 damages, the value of timber alleged to have been burned by catching fire from the sparks of a locomotive.

Gates & Connon versus Central of Georgia Railway Company for $160, the value of a horse that was killed by an engine while being driven by Mr. Small. It is alleged that Mr. Small was told by a flagman that he could cross the tracks at the crossing ahead of the engine.

Mrs. Mary S. Reese sues the county of Bibb for $2,500 damages to her property which she says was caused by the roadway being cut down ten or twelve feet in front of her property on the Milledgeville road.

A Big Camp Meeting in Bibb.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—The Echiconnee annual campmeeting will commence tomorrow at the famous campground on the Southwestern railroad near Macon, and will be in session about a week. Large crowds are expected to be in attendance daily. On next Sunday there will be a great outpouring of people from Macon.

Will Appeal Higher.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Recently R. F. Smith, a well-known crockery merchant of Macon, went before the state railroad commission with the complaint that the railroads discriminate against Macon in rates on crockery, etc., and asked for a proper classification of crockery. The commission made no change in the classification. Mr. Smith says he will now appeal the matter to the interstate commerce commission. He thinks he has a fair and just cause.

A New Lieutenant Selected.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Louis Juhan has been nominated for second lieutenant of the Macon volunteers, vice Lawson Brown resigned. The formal election of Mr. Juhan will be had as soon as orders are received to hold an election. There will be no opposition to Mr. Juhan's election. He will make a model officer.

To Hear Certioraris.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Judge Felton, of Bibb superior court, will return to the city tomorrow from Tallulah Falls and remain in the city several days to hear certioraris. Several important matters will be brought to his attention.

Macon Newsy Notes.

Macon, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Twenty-five bales of new cotton were received in Macon today.

Today Ezra Hickman, of Upson county, was tried before United States Commissioner Erwin on the charge of illicit distilling, and was bound over.

Mr. Frank Powers has given twenty-five volumes to Mayor Price's free library. It is a valuable donation.

President George A. Smith, of the Macon chamber of commerce, has returned from a visit to Cumberland.

PERRY SELLS THE ADVANCE

Cherokee County's Paper Will Change Hands Next Month.

Canton, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—On September 1st next, The Cherokee Advance, the official organ and only paper in this county, will change hands and ownership, as Ben F. Perry has sold out to John M. McDowell, and will on that day sever his connection with the paper and retire from journalism for at least awhile.

Mr. McDowell will continue the publication of The Advance, and having been connected with the paper for several years, and being an experienced printer and all-round newspaper man, it is predicted that he will succeed and make The Advance even more progressive and prosperous than in the past.

The Advance has a fine circulation, is all home print, and is the leading paper in this section. More than twenty years ago Mr. Perry started The Cherokee Advance, and the paper has been a power all these years in tirelessly presenting to the reading public all the matchless resources of all this section, and in doing what it could toward furthering the material development and growth of all north Georgia, being ever loyal to the interest of the people and a stanch supporter of democratic principles and candidates.

Mr. Perry will go into the bank of Canton the first of next month as assistant cashier and bookkeeper with William Galt, who succeeds Captain John B. Richard as cashier. Captain Richard will move to Atlanta, being a member of the wholesale shoe firm of Draper-Coggins, Shoe Company.

CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Lowe at Home to Their Friends.

Athens, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. William T. Lowe, of Winterville, yesterday afternoon reached the fiftieth mile post in their married life, and celebrated their golden wedding at their home, in the presence of many relatives and friends.

Mr. Lowe was married August 14, 1849, in Dalton, Ga., to Miss Georgia A. Williams, a beautiful and talented young lady of Houston county. They have lived in this section of the state the greater part of their married life.

The golden wedding ceremonies at Winterville yesterday were most enjoyable. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the table groaned under the weight of many delicacies, and the social appetite was satisfied by refreshing music and pleasant conversation. Numerous presents were given by the friends of the honored couple. There were present the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe—Mrs. R. M. Griffith, Mrs. D. A. Anthony, Mrs. J. B. Winter, Mr. C. W. Lowe, Mr. J. W. Lowe, Misses Lucy, Sallie and Alwilda Lowe, as well as several grandchildren and numerous friends.

Athens News Notes.

Athens, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—The first bale of cotton brought to Athens was sold yesterday by Messrs. Griffith & Welch for 7 cents.

At Union church, Oconee county, Sunday the members of the Christian church held a big annual gathering.

Superintendent M. G. Michael, of the Hebrew Sunday school, of this city, gave an elegant entertainment and spread at the Athens park tonight, complimentary to the children of the Sunday school and their parents.

Over thirty men have joined the new military company in this city, and its list of members will contain fifty names by the time it applies for admission into the state militia.

Rome's New City Attorney.

Rome, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—The city council elected Hon. Nat Harris city attorney last evening to fill the unexpired term of C. W. Underwood, deceased. Mr. Harris is a prominent young lawyer, and stands high here. His appointment gives general satisfaction.

BLACKSHEAR BLOCK BURNS AT MIDNIGHT

Third Fire Within Four Months in a Prosperous City.

LOSS SUSTAINED IS HEAVY

Hard Work Done by Citizens Saves Many Buildings.

UNDER GOOD HEADWAY WHEN DISCOVERED

Insurance Will Not Begin To Cover the Loss Falling Upon the Property Owners.

Blackshear, Ga., August 15.—(Special.) For the third time within the past four months Blackshear sustains a serious loss by a large fire. The entire block opposite the railroad and to its south between the depot and the A. P. Brantly Company's buildings was destroyed last night. When discovered the fire was under strong headway and it was impossible to control it before the buildings were burned.

Had it not been for the prompt and efficient work of the citizens of the town, however, the loss would have been much heavier. As the Baptist church, the handsome and commodious residence of W. G. McMillan and the large two-story building owned by the A. P. Brantly Company and occupied by The Blackshear Times, Estes & Walker's law office and the A. P. Brantly Company, caught on fire several times. The origin of the fire is unknown. The losses were as follows:

A. N. Smith, building, value $1,000, insurance $609; John B. O'Neal, stock of goods, valued at $1,900, insurance $1,000; John A. Strickland, building $1,000, no insurance; James A. Harper, stock of goods, value $500, loss and damage to extent of about $100; T. B. Converse, building, value $1,000, no insurance; C. W. Love & Co., drugs, loss and damage about $900, covered by insurance; William Davis, building occupied by postoffice, value $800, no insurance; town guardhouse $500, no insurance; Knights of Pythias hall and regalia, $300, no insurance.

DOCK PROPERTY IS NOW SOLD

McCullough Wharf Facilities Disposed of by Court.

Brunswick, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Commissioner Mark Verdery today, under an order issued from Glynn superior court, sold all the wharf property of the McCullough Export Lumber and Warehouse Company at public outcry for the sum of $29,000, E. H. Mason, vice president of the National bank of Brunswick being the purchaser.

The bidding on the property was spirited, J. J. Lamar & Co., big import and export merchants of Fernandina, Valdosta and Brunswick, and Frank D. Aiken, president of the Brunswick Savings and Trust Company, bidding high.

Mr. Mason gave out the statement that a lumber company that is not yet doing business here would ship over the docks and it is understood that a big concern is coming here from abroad.

The dock property is one of the finest on the south Atlantic coast and is well known to shippers as the McCullough docks, owned by John H. McCullough, who was for years a prominent factor in the local exporting field. It is the nearest dock to the quarantine station and has been improved by McCullough in recent years until it has not an equal around this section.

VESSELS MEET WITH ACCIDENT

Tugs Are Sunk and Tugs Are Driven High and Dry.

Brunswick, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—News reached the city today that the steam tug Angie and Nellie Fleet had struck a sunken log near Darien and sunk. The tug was en route to Sapelo island to tow the Spanish bark Triumfo to Brunswick. She was commanded by Captain Frank Gustafson and sunk in about ten feet of water. All the crew was saved and it is understood that the tug can be got up. The tug Mallonee is standing by to render assistance.

The steam tug Pope Catlin, formerly the fast pleasure steamer that plied with summer excursionists to and from St. Simons island, is now lying bogged on Blythe island beach and is in bad shape. The Pope Catlin was sent over to Blythe to have her bottom scraped and was landed up on the beach.

When the storm winds came along during the past few days they drove the tide up to unusual height and filled the Pope Catlin with water besides causing her to pound so that she sprung a leak. The underwriters have been notified of her condition and they will order a survey to see if the steamer can be used again.

Captain W. M. Tupper, one of the principal owners, thinks the Pope can be pumped out and probably put back in shape again.

MINING DEALS BEING MADE

Gold and Iron Beds Are To Be Transferred.

Canton, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—There are some big mining deals on here that are expected to materialize and be ready for announcement to the public soon, one among which will mean the early development of the fine iron ore deposits near town.

There are also some big gold mine trades almost ready for transfer of title, so it is said.

The gold mines now being worked in Cherokee are paying well, and the owners of same appear to be well pleased in every way with the same.

TALK WITH BRUNSWICK SOON

Wire Will Be Run in All Directions from the City.

Brunswick, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Brunswick is soon to be connected with Sterling Station and all the country surrounding by telephone direct to the Southern Bell's local office and from there to all the local and out-of-town subscribers at Jacksonville, Savannah and elsewhere on the line.

A deal was consumated today between the Southern Bell people and Charlton Wright, the owner of a private line from Brunswick to Sterling, by which the private wire is to be run into the Southern Bell's local office within ten days.

WILL MARRY IN COVINGTON.

Miss Florrie Henderson Will Wed Mr. Albert S. Burney.

Rome, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—Albert S. Burney, one of the most prominent young merchants of Rome, left today for Covington, where he will wed Miss Florrie Henderson tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. It will be a home wedding, and the couple will leave at once for eastern points. Miss Henderson belongs to a prominent family in Covington.

CANTON WILL HAVE A BIG COTTON MILL

Subscriptions Amounting to $60,000 Have Been Recorded.

MORE THAN HALF SECURED

Stock Is To Be Owned and Controlled by the Home People.

SITE HAS NOT YET BEEN SELECTED

Cherokee County Citizens Are Determined To Have a Successful Mill.

Canton, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—The people of all classes in Canton and throughout the county are much interested in the proposition to build a $100,000 cotton mill at this place, believing that such an enterprise will not only be of great benefit to every interest in the county and an impetus to the building of other like enterprises and manufacturing plants throughout this section, but that a mill here will also pay the stockholders handsome dividends even from the start.

So confident of this are the people here that they are backing their faith and judgment by subscribing liberally and enthusiastically to the capital stock.

It is proposed to capitalize the enterprise at $100,000, with privilege of increasing at any time thereafter, and of this $100,000 there is now in bona fide solvent subscriptions $60,000 or more, and many others in the town will yet subscribe. The subscriptions are not to be binding upon anyone until $75,000 has been subscribed, and not then until a committee appointed from the subscribers visit successful mills of like size and capital to that proposed for Canton and report thereon.

While the people of Canton are anxious for a cotton mill, yet they propose to move cautiously and on practical business lines. Such men as A. T. Jones, Colonel Tom Hutcherson, Colonel G. J. Teasley, Hon. W. J. Webb, Dr. T. W. Galt, Ben F. Perry, J. E. Rudasill, H. D. Bryant, Ordinary A. C. Conn, E. O. McGillilorae, A. B. Coggins, T. M. Brady, Hon. W. A. Teasley, B. F. Crisler, J. D. Cross and others are among the subscribers in amounts ranging from $25,000, by Mr. Jones, to $500, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 and $5,000, with numerous other subscribers from $100 to $500 each.

The mill is now counted an assured go, for it is thought many from the county and the towns along the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railroad will subscribe readily when an opportunity is offered.

The subscription list was started last Thursday and has not been carried outside the town yet. Later on opportunity will, perhaps, be given outside parties to subscribe, and even now a subscription authorized by mail or wire would perhaps be received and entered, provided the entire balance was not desired by one party alone. It is proposed to make the mill a local, home enterprise, and it is, therefore, desired that no one man own and control a majority of the stock in same. The site has not, of course, been selected, nor the power determined upon, but there are a number of available locations in and near town on the Etowah river and Atlanta and Knoxville railroad, either for the mill to be run by water power or for the generation of electric power, and the selection of a site will be an easy matter.

ENTERTAINS THREE LADIES

Two Hundred and Forty Years of Age Gather Around One Table.

Athens, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—A few days since, Joseph M. Hodgson, one of our leading citizens, had three remarkable old ladies at his house at a dinner given in their honor. As Mr. Hodgson laughingly remarked, he entertained "the three first ladies of Athens." These ladies were Miss Lizzie Colt, who came to Athens in 1839; Miss Emily Witherspoon, who came here in 1836, and Miss Anna Hodgson, who came here in 1840, the latter lady being an aunt of Mr. Hodgson. The combined ages of the three ladies amount to over two hundred and forty years. The reminiscences of these three ladies at the dinner given by Mr. Hodgson were most interesting. Miss Hodgson came to Athens on the first train that came to this city; that train was pulled to Athens from Union Point by horses. The Classic City was in those days but a very small town, consisting mainly of the University of Georgia and a few business interests.

HAS DUEL WITH A BURGLAR.

Covington Awakes To Exchange Pistol Shots with a Thief.

Covington, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—W. B. Ogletree was awakened last night by some one falling over a chair in his room. He seized his pistol and sprang out of bed.

As he did so the burglar fired his pistol in Mr. Ogletree's face. Mr. Ogletree returned the shot. As he did so the robber ran for the window which he had entered. As he went out Ogletree fired a second time, the ball striking the glass just over the robber's head. He thinks he hit him the first shot, as the ball cannot be found in the walls. The bullet from the robber's pistol is buried in the door near where Mr. Ogletree was standing.

Friday night an attempt was made to enter the residence of Major John B. Davis, but the burglar was frightened away by Mrs. Davis, who saw him trying to enter an upstairs window by means of a stepladder.

WORKING FOR GLYNN'S FAIR

Secretary Irvine resigns and H. P. Harvey Succeeds Him.

Brunswick, Ga., August 15.—(Special.)—The officers and directors of the Southeastern Fair Association held an enthusiastic meeting this morning and took active steps toward pushing the fair forward.

Owing to a pressure of personal business and other reasons W. S. Irvine, who has proven such an efficient and active secretary, resigned and H. P. Harvey, city treasurer, was elected in his stead. The directors elected Mr. Irvine to a vacant place on the their board. They did this because of his recognized value to the association and as an evidence of their esteem.

Mr. Harvey will donate his time and talent to the fair and with Tobias Newman, general manager, will make a strong and active official. The fair movement is in fine shape and there is every reason to believe that it will be one of the biggest things this section has had in a long time, lasting from November 27th to December 2d.

FEDERALIST WINS AT FIFTY TO ONE

Second Event at Saratoga Furnishes Big Surprise for the Fancy.

FAVORITES FAILED TO SHOW

Innovator Carried All the Money but Forgot To Run at the Stretch.

HURLY BURLY WON FROM AZUCENA

The Two Largest Fields of the Season Were Out in the Second and Third Events at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 15.—The track was fast and the weather fine today. The racing was better than usual as the finishes were close and in two instances hotly contested. Willie Martin landed Gabrillo, the only winning favorite of the day. He got in front of his field at the head of the stretch and won by a head.

Federalist, a rank outsider at 50 to 1, captured the second. Innovator never showed though he carried the money. The largest fields of the meeting faced the flag in the second and fourth races. Nicholas again getting left at the post in the latter event. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—One mile: Hurly Burly, 109, Clawson, 6 to 5, won; Azucena, 109, Spencer, 3 to 5, second. Time 1:41½

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs: Federalist, 105, O'Leary, 50 to 1, won; Flamora, 101, Phelan, 3 to 1, second; Boundlee, 104, Burns, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:09. Handicapper, Glales, Pirate J., The Amazon, Angle, Fleeting Maments, Maple, Innovator and Lauretta ran.

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles: Gabrillo, 106, Martin, 2 to 1, won; Mariti, 111, Burns, 3 to 1, second; Sunup, 106, Dupee, 5 to 2, third. Time 1:49¼. Bob White, Red Spider, Marion and Nearest ran.

FOURTH RACE—Judge Wardell, 103, Clawson, 7 to 1, won; Decide, 94, Clark, 3 to 1, second; Meechanus, 105, Turner, 5 to 1, third. Time 1:01½. Miss Marion, Winepress, Chivalrous, The Dauphin, Tyrian, Dollie Wiethoff, Our Breeze, Utopia, Princess Margaret, Pearsall and Nicholas ran.

FIFTH RACE—Two miles over eight hurdles: Ben Eder, Finnegan, 8 to 1, won; Julius Cesar, 140, Sprague, 12 to 1, second; Semper Ego, 148, Owens, 8 to 5, third. Time 3:46. Premier and Forget also ran.

Entries for Today at Saratoga.

First race—Five furlongs: Elsie Shipp, 109; Belle of Lexington, 107; Olea, 103; Lady Massey, 103; Little Veronica, Toka, 99; Edith Mae, Albonita, Fleeting Moments, 94.

Second race—Five furlongs: Incandescent, Sparrow Wing, Primavera, Lady Dora, High Degree, Gaoutchouc, Lady Lindsey, Alice Niz, 100.

Third race—Handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles: Charentus, 116, Glorian, 122; The Devil, 111; Sir Hubert, 107; Clonsilla, 102; Myth, 98.

Fourth race—Six furlongs: Sidney Lucas, Waring, 122, Gonfalon, Red Cross, Posthaste, 112; Col. Roosevelt, Jack Telling, Timebreaker, Pasig, Sir Guy, 105.

Fifth race—One mile: His Lordship, Galahad, 110; Curfew, Sallie Southwell, Miss Soak, 102.

CARNERO BEATS CHERRY LEAF

Exciting Event Witnessed at Hawthorne Track Yesterday.

Chicago, August 15.—Cherry Leaf and Carnero had another duel at Hawthorne today with the eastern horse, The Elector, thrown in to help matters. This time Carnero won after leading all the way and the time, 152¾ was remarkable fast considering that the track was badly cut up. Attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs: Maurice W., 4 to 1, won; Brown Dick, 3 to 1, second; Deceive, third. Time 1:29¼.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs: Unsightly, 8 to 5, won; Decoy, 2 to 1, second; Tommy O'Brien, third. Time 1:01¾

THIRD RACE—Mile and an eighth: Carnero, 6 to 5, won; Cherry Leaf, out, second; The Elector, third. Time 152¾.

FOURTH RACE—Mile: Tulla Fonso, 9 to 5, won; Montanus, even, second; Ed Lipton, third. Time 1:40¾.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Lew Kraft, 3 to 1, won; Zazel, 5 to 1, second; Florizar, third. Time 1:16.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and a sixteenth: Aureole, 5 to 2, won; Plantain, 5 to 2, second; Goose Liver, third. Time 1:48.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.

Boston, August 15.—Meekin made his first appearance with the champions today and was a trifle nervous in the first inning. McBride scored what proved to be the winning run on an attempted double play. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

		R	H	E
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	1
Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	1

Batteries—Meekin and Bergen; Taylor and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Latham. Time, one hour and fifty minutes.

Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.

Philadelphia, August 15.—It was a pitchers' battle today, Platt having a trifle the better of it. Two singles, a fumble by Wolverton and a sacrifice hit gave the Phillies the game. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

		R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	4	1
Philadelphia	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 *	2	9	0

Batteries—Garvin and Donohue; Platt and McFarland. Umpires, Lynch and Connolly. Time, one hour and fifty minutes.

St. Louis 8, Washington 3.

Washington, August 15.—St. Louis easily took today's game on account of errors by the Senators. Dineen's pitching was good, but one of his errors gave the visitors two runs. Two games were scheduled, but the second was postponed on account of rain. Attendance, 800. Score:

		R	H	E
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0	3	8	4
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 4 0 4 0 0	8	10	1

Batteries—Dineen and Duncan; Young and Schreckengost. Umpires, O'Day and Hunt. Time, two hours and one minute.

Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 2.

Brooklyn, August 15.—Cleveland tied Brooklyn's score in the sixth inning today. But Brooklyn then scored again and won an easy game. McJames was in excellent form, holding the Clevelands down to five hits. Attendance, 1,300. Score:

		R	H	E
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	2	5	2
Brooklyn	1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 *	6	7	3

Batteries—Knopper and Sugden; McJames and McGuire. Umpires, Swartwood and Dwyer. Time, one hour and forty-three minutes.

New York 5, Louisville 9.

New York, August 15.—The Louisvilles easily defeated the New Yorks today in a long drawn out and uninteresting game, Doheny lost his game by indifferent pitching and rank fielding. Attendance, 500. Score:

		R	H	E
New York	3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	5	11	9
Louisville	3 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 0	9	9	2

Batteries—Doheny and Warner; Dowling and Powers. Umpires, Emslie and McDonald. Time, two hours and thirty-five minutes.

NEW ARRIVAL
"Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Company's Goods."

Nut Bromose, Pg	25c	Protose, large	30c
Nut and Fig Bromose, Pg	25c	Protose, small	20c
Malted Nuts, bottle	40c	Fruit crackers, Pg	20c
Fruit Coco	50c	Oatmeal Wafers Pg	15c
Nuttola, pints	25c	Whole Wheat Wafers	15c
Nuttose, pints	30c	Granose Biscuit, Pg	15c
Nuttose, one-half pints	20c	Granose, Pg	15c
Nut Butter, one-pound cans	30c		
Nut Butter, one-half pound cans	15c		
Nuttolene, one-pound cans	30c		
Nuttolene, one-half pound cans	20c		
Antiseptic Charcoal Tablets	25c		

A. W. FARLINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
Country orders special attention.

Sam Walker MAKER OF PICTURE FRAMES. No 10 Marietta St.
Pictures Given Away
For the cost of the mouldin made and framed, ready for hanging.
25c, 35c, 39c.
Must Clear Out My Stock
SEE MY WINDOW.

INSURANCE AGENCY OF
CLARENCE ANGIER
810 and 812 English-American Building,
ATLANTA, GA.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1899, of the condition of the
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J.
Organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal office No. 752 Broad street.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Amount of capital stock	None
2. Amount of capital stock paid up in cash	Purely Mutual

II. ASSETS.

Total assets	$68,733,253 00

III. LIABILITIES.

12. Surplus over all liabilities	$5,513,644 00
Total liabilities	$68,733,253 00

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1899.

Total income	$6,548,235 03

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1899.

10. Total disbursements	$5,245,909 47

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Clarence Angier, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the state agent of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.
CLARENCE ANGIER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of August, 1899.
S. C. OWENS, N. P.

The Best Company. The Best Policy. Cash and Loan Values. Extended and Paid Up Insurance. Also LARGE ANNUAL DIVIDENDS. Active, Reliable Agents desired in Georgia.
CLARENCE ANGIER, State Agent,
810 and 812 English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIAN MONEY CAUSES AN ARREST

Negro Offered Columbian Half Dollar for Car Fare.

TAKEN OFF AND LOCKED UP

Conductor Didn't Know the Money Was Good Legal Tender.

AFFAIR CAUSES DISCUSSION AMONG POLICE

Negro Was Joe Murphy—Was Locked Up Few Hours—Car Company Had Him Turned Out.

Last night about 10 o'clock Joe Murphy, a negro, was put off a trolley car and locked up in the police barracks because he offered a Columbian half dollar for fare and wouldn't or didn't give any other kind of money.

The conductor thought the money was not good.

The affair was a matter of some discussion among the police officers at the barracks after the arrest.

The negro boarded a trolley car and when the conductor came to him he offered a half dollar that was made at the time of the Columbian exposition in Chicago. He remarked:

"That's all the kind of money I have and I hate to part with it."

The conductor declined to take the half dollar, saying that he didn't believe it was good. He demanded other money. The negro says he told the conductor that he had no other kind of money; the conductor says the negro did have other money.

Officer Tippen was appealed to because the negro refused to get off the car, and the result was that Murphy was placed under arrest and locked up in a cell. The policeman says he felt it to be his duty to take the negro to the barracks and let Captain Thompson decide whether or not a case ought to be made. The captain said he believed the negro was guilty of disorderly conduct in refusing to leave the car. The negro, however, had been locked up before Captain Thompson knew of the matter.

The question was: The coin being good legal tender, did the negro not have a right to remain on the car when he had offered his fare? The fact that the conductor did not know the money was good might not be an excuse, and the negro having a legal right to remain on the car, did the police have a right to take him off and lock him up?

The matter was discussed, the attaches of the police barracks being divided in their opinion.

It has been decided by the supreme court of New York that a man is compelled to provide himself with the right amount of change, it being a notorious fact that the fare is a certain amount, and that the car companies only provide change as an accommodation. This case came up when a man sued for being put off a car. It was shown that he made a practice of offering in payment of his fare a bill which was always too large for the conductors to change, and in this way rode free.

The negro arrested last night was shortly afterwads turned out upon a telephone message from the car company received by Officer Tippen.

VETS AND COLTS WILL PLAY.

Chief Joyner's Two Teams Are To Contest This Afternoon—No Admission Will Be Collected.

The Vets and Colts of the firemen aggregation of ball players will meet on the diamond at Brisbine park this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. No admission will be charged to see the game.

For the past two weeks these two teams have been playing two games a week, and the Colts have won each of the contests, under the brilliant leadership of their captain, Ed Garrett.

And now the Vets say the tables must be turned, and they will win the game this afternoon, notwithstanding the fact that the Colt will play their strongest game.

Garrett is one of the hardest losers that ever played ball in Atlanta, and he will play until the very last man in down or win. So it is expected that the game will prove exceedingly fast this afternoon.

The two teams will line up as follows:

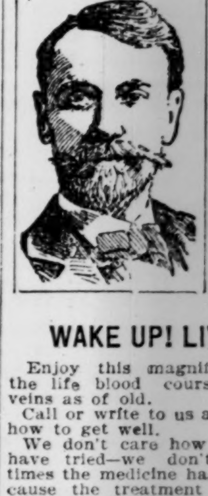
VETS.	Position.	COLTS.
Lawshe	Pitcher	Baldwin
Lafitte	Catcher	Smith
Harrison	First Base	Cottingham
Smith	Second Base	Parker
Erskine	Shortstop	Garrett
Joyner	Third Base	Lagomarisino
Carlton	Left Field	Jones
McGee	Center Field	Dimmock
Fife	Right Field	Setze

DEPOT BUILDING FOR TROY.

Alabama Railroad Commission Issues Orders to Plant System.

Montgomery, Ala., August 15.—(Special.) The Alabama railway commission today heard the claim of the citizens of Troy vs. The Plant system for a depot at Troy and rendered a verdict requiring the company to erect the depot building.

A commodious and comfortable building will be constructed without delay.



MEN WOMEN

WAKE UP! LIVE AND DO!

Enjoy this magnificent world. Feel the life blood coursing through your veins as of old.

Call or write to us and we will tell you how to get well.

We don't care how many doctors you have tried—we don't care how many times the medicine has failed—it's all because the treatment was wrong. You had not the right remedy.

We have cured thousands of men and women who were literal wrecks, and we shall cure thousands more. Sometimes it was their own fault—sometimes it was overwork and worry. It's all the same to us. They were ill and we had the cure. So long as there are weak men and women on earth, so long shall we go on making the helpless strong.

This is the plain, unvarnished truth. It is not fraud or sham. We can refer everywhere to reputable citizens. If you have this trouble or blood poison, you ought to write to us. It's a duty you owe to the world as well as yourself. Our treatment is simply wonderful. It cures positively. It never fails. It makes a person feel like new—it clears the eyes—brightens the brain—sends the hot blood rushing through the veins.

Be a man or a woman—don't be a feeble imitation. It will cost you nothing to know about our treatment. Simply write for free book and symptom blank. Do it now before you forget it. We offer you life, happiness, vitality. Will you take it?

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
(Inman Building.)

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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... The Constitution

Is in the Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

Handsome reading and reception rooms are provided there, and a special invitation is extended to all Southerners visiting London to avail themselves of the facilities provided, and to make The Constitution office their headquarters.

MR. GEO. M. S. HORTON is the London representative of this paper.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

ATLANTA, GA., August 16, 1899.

Here Is a Lesson.

The Constitution has frequently called attention to the strange omission of our wealthy men, either during their lives or in their provision for the distribution of their estates after death, in not taking notice of works of charity or public beneficence.

Amid the dull monotony of probating wills in which the poor are forgotten, the following Constitution special from the city of Milledgeville shines like a ray from heaven:

Milledgeville, Ga., August 15.—(Special)—Mrs. A. D. Dodge, the wealthy widow of the late Rev. A. G. P. Dodge, Jr., of St. Simons Island, Georgia, spent several days in this city during the week perfecting arrangements for establishing here in connection with the Georgia Normal and Industrial college one of the noblest and most beneficent enterprises ever undertaken by any private individual in Georgia.

Mrs. Dodge has leased for a term of four years the spacious new residence, just finished, on Hancock street, by Mr. E. E. Bass. Her purpose is to convert this house into a well-organized and permanent home for poor and worthy girls who are to come here to be educated in the Girls' Normal and Industrial college. The entire cost of the maintenance of these girls, including clothing, board and school expenses, is to be paid by Mrs. Dodge out of her own private funds.

From ten to fifteen girls will be provided for in the home next session. They have already been selected by Mrs. Dodge, and have received their certificates of admission to the college from President Chappell.

Mrs. Dodge has appointed Mrs. Mary Mapp, of Milledgeville, to take direct charge of the household as matron. No better selection for this important and responsible office could possibly have been made. Mrs. Dodge herself will also pay frequent visits to look after her proteges, and will spend a considerable portion of her time here.

No better or more unselfish deed of pure Christian charity was ever done by a private individual in Georgia than the establishment of this home by Mrs. Dodge, and the blessings of God will surely rest upon it.

In addition to this work she has in charge at her own home, at St. Simons Mills, an orphans' asylum for boys, supported by an endowment fund left for the purpose by her husband, the Rev. A. G. P. Dodge, Jr., who died about a year ago. He was an Episcopalian clergyman, and was well known throughout the state for his fine intelligence and for his deeds of unostentatious benevolence and charity.

The life and character of Rev. A. G. P. Dodge is one which will shine with resplendence after many of those who have outshone him in life shall have passed away. Mr. Dodge was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, filling an humble parish charge in an out of the way place. To him came the possession of money, but it neither changed his apostolic character nor drew him away from the divine mission to which he had consecrated his life. He remembered the poor while living, and wherever he went he sought for opportunities to do good. Even from his grave, through his widow, he is carrying on works of beneficence which rescue human lives from darkness and doubt, and give life and hope to those who would otherwise walk in the valley of despair.

The movement inaugurated by the worthy helpmeet of this Christian man, through which young girls may be enabled to secure an education as well as an instruction which will enable them to make their own living, is worthy of the highest and the best effort. What Mrs. Dodge has done in setting up a home for worthy girls in Milledgeville does not necessarily call for so much money, but it shows what people with money can do if they but seek to benefit their fellows.

All through Georgia there are boys and girls burning with the desire for higher things, seeking to escape from the thraldom of circumstance or ignorance, and looking despairingly around them for the helping hand which would enable them to rise. Yet all over this state there are men piling up money, for what? Only that their children may wrangle over it in the courts, and that lawyers may dissipate it in fees. There is in the work just started by Mrs. Dodge a suggestion to every man in Georgia. All over the state our educational institutions are lagging for support. Right here in the city of Atlanta the humblest negro has two magnificent colleges within sight which he may attend, while the white boy can only look around him in despair or go abroad.

Should this state of affairs continue? Are there not men in Georgia who can imitate the dead preacher of St. Simons, or show themselves up to equal advantage with his wife in her magnificent work of education?

A United Democracy.

Despite all the efforts of the enemy to make it appear that the party is badly split, it has been evident for some time that democracy will enter the next presidential campaign with a united front and standing a much better chance for the election of its ticket than it did in 1896. This change for the better has not come as the result of any abdication of party principles or any proposed change of the party platform, but it has come about as the result of a better understanding of that platform and of the man who represents, more clearly than any other man, all that platform stands for.

If there were doubts before of this steady and certain growth toward unity as the result of such better understanding, the tribute which Mr. Croker has paid to Mr. Bryan would serve to remove that doubt. It may be said that this is but one man's opinion. So far as form goes, it is; but there is a vast deal more to this expression than the mere opinion of one man—even of a great political leader. The words may be those of an individual; the sentiment they represent is general and deep seated.

Mr. Croker is one of a large number of people who have had their eyes opened not only to the fact that "Mr. Bryan is one of the greatest men the United States has ever produced" and "is closer to the people than any other man and is trusted by the masses who understand him and appreciate him," but also to the more important fact that the Nebraskan is all of this because everything he stands for is democratic. When Mr. Croker thus gives his indorsement of Bryan the man and leader, he is also paying eloquent tribute to the platform of principles on which Bryan stands.

In 1896 Mr. Croker and a very great number of democrats of the east accepted the enemy's interpretation not only of the platform, but of Bryan himself. Since then they have had ample opportunity for calm, considerate study of the platform and the man, and they have come to the conclusion—which was inevitable—that both are democratic in every respect. The masses of the people understand and appreciate and trust Bryan, and they do it because he stands for principles that are dear to their hearts and in the triumph of which lies their salvation. The people shape public opinion and the trend of public opinion toward Bryan as the great leader of the people cannot find better illustration than in the utterance of Mr. Croker.

Even The New York World, which is one of Mr. Croker's most hysterical enemies and which in the campaign of 1896 was equally hysterical in its opposition to democracy, recognizes this trend of public opinion. In an editorial meant to hold Croker up to ridicule, The World asks:

Mr. Croker is a close and a shrewd observer of public opinion. Mr. Bryan has always treated Croker and his crowd with courage and independence. He has never courted them. * * * Is not the spectacle of this arrogant and powerful boss, forced to eat his own convictions and forced to pose as the enthusiastic advocate of all that he loathes, a remarkable illustration of the power of public opinion?

The World is a rather tardy convert to this discovery that public opinion holds Mr. Bryan "one of the greatest men the United States has ever produced; that he is closer to the people than any other man and is trusted by the masses, who understand and appreciate him." If we recollect aright, Mr. Pulitzer's paper has not been willing heretofore to acknowledge that the people were with Mr. Bryan; but has held up the principles for which he stands as not only inimical to the people but repugnant to them. Certainly if these principles were repugnant to the people they would not be so enthusiastic for him, and they must be enthusiastic for him or it would not be true that public opinion in his behalf is so strong as to force this conversion of Mr. Croker.

As a matter of fact Mr. Croker is right in his estimate of Mr. Bryan, and The World is right in saying that this estimate represents public opinion. It represented the opinion of a large majority of the intelligent white vote of this country in 1896; it represented then and represents now the opinion of the democrats of the south and west, almost to a man; and Mr. Croker's statement shows that it represents, to a great extent at least, the opinion of the democrats—the masses of the people—in New York and the east.

The practical effect of this steady growth of public opinion is going to be a democracy united in its national convention in favor of the renomination of Mr. Bryan for president, and the hearty co-operation of the democrats of New York and the east with those of the south and west in support of that nominee and the platform on which he stands. With the party presenting such united front, the chances for democratic victory will be most excellent, to put the case most modestly.

Why Not Atlanta, Too.

The definite announcement that President Diaz, of Mexico, will visit the city of Chicago in October next, suggests the question: Why not have him visit Atlanta, too?

In the list of American competitors for the trade of Mexico Atlanta is already entered. Shipments of agricultural machinery and furniture have been made from this city into the southern republic and the trade thus built up is growing rapidly and to the satisfaction of those engaged in it. This but demonstrates the possibilities of enlargement which lie ahead of us.

That city which is always alive to its opportunities is the one which is bound to come out ahead in the long run. Atlanta is the foremost manufacturing city of the south, and there are many reasons for the belief that for decades to come she will be the most southern manufacturing emporium, geographically considered. There is no reason why shipments of manufactured goods should pass from the north through Atlanta to more southern points when we can secure this business ourselves.

It may be said that previous efforts to secure the presence of President Diaz have been unavailing, but so were the efforts of other localities. Now that the Mexican situation is such that President Diaz feels at liberty to go on a trip, there is no good reason why he should not turn his steps toward our state fair if the effort was only made to induce him to come.

Judge Candler's Talk.

In his charge to the grand jury of DeKalb county, Judge Candler indulged in some very earnest words of advice. Referring to concealed weapons, he said:

I desire to call your attention to the carrying of concealed weapons not only in this county, but all over the country. This is one of the matters that you may have to deal with and you should be aggressive in bringing all guilty of the offense to trial. Only cowards carry concealed weapons, and the men who make a habit of carrying pistols have not the courage to use them. They may shoot another in the back and from ambush, but they rarely ever fight to a man's face and in the light. They might shoot a dog—if it was running away. Indict the carriers of concealed weapons and furthermore indict those who sell weapons of a murderous nature to minors.

While the evil to which the honored judge refers is not as extensive as it once was in this community, it is prevalent enough to continue under special supervision.

There was a time when the white man and the white boy, even, indulged in the habit of carrying concealed weapons, out of which grew many lamentable tragedies. This condition, however, was during an era of uncertainty and social demoralization, which passed away with the coming of a quieter state of things. It still lingers to an alarming extent with the negro. It is the pride of almost every negro boy that he owns a pistol. Its possession is what gives him the suggestion to play desperado, and it leads him into numberless crimes from which he would be free if it was not for the attachments in his hip pocket.

An Aid to Nervousness.

The use of the telegraph wire as an aid to nervousness is becoming more and more apparent.

There was a time when people, having their horizon bound by the surrounding hills, were only annoyed by such little incidents as took place among themselves. Looking upon their quiet herds, or standing by the little babbling brooks, harmony and contentment entered into their lives and became part and parcel of their living. With the advent of the railroad came a shock to their nervous system, and when to this was added the telegraph wire, alarming them with the accumulated disasters and crimes of a whole world, they were no longer the bucolic citizens and peaceful valleys which they had been before, but became nerve-racked and distraught, learning for the first time the necessity for sea trips and seasons spent in watering places.

About ten days ago a simple announcement appeared from the weather bureau in Washington to the effect that a storm was gathering in the Caribbean sea, which, sweeping through the Windward passage and around into the gulf, would envelop the coast and continent and bring disaster in its wake. It is true that these were but the same storms which had gathered once or twice every year since the days of creation; but this was the first time that the people of the continent had been forewarned ten days in advance, and straightway a watch was set up for the coming of the storm. Every little cloud which hovered for a few instants in the atmosphere above, or every fresh breeze which escaped from its southern prison home and fanned the cheek, was taken as a precursor that the storm was at hand, and nervous people began to shake as though they were suffering the rigors of a Mississippi delta chill.

In the meantime spurts of the storm were felt at one point on the coast and then at another, only to add an apparent confirmation to the fear of the people that the cyclone was upon its way.

From this it may be understood how nervousness builds upon the people, gaining from storms which never come or which spend their force amid local environment. If people could only realize that we are in the hands of the same Providence which has governed our past, that the storms which come upon us will be no greater because of our knowledge of their existence, than they have been before, we might go along quietly in our paths, contented with what we have and indifferent to what does not concern us.

The republican papers which are saying so much about the straddle-of-the-fence character of the Maryland democratic platform are ominously silent about that Ohio republican platform upon which Mr. McKinley went to the St. Louis convention.

The esteemed Washington Post points to certain little difficulties in which Mormon elders have figured in Georgia, but is ominously silent about similar troubles which the representatives of the same church militant run up against in New England.

And now comes the information that the saintly Judge Powers, of Vermont, has strong opposition. There will be mourning in the headquarters of the Pacific roads if both Reed and Powers go out of congress.

What has become of General Merritt? He missed the chance of his life by coming away from the Philippines. It's not the first time a young wife has played havoc with an old man.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Love Note.

I.

Far o'er the mountains and the encircling mist
This greeting, dear, I send,
When you were here the skies were amethyst:—
I saw the rainbows bend

II.

In unimagined splendor o'er the world
Where distance now divides.
Since you are gone the rainbow's flags are furled—
Only the storm abides.

III.

Where do your steps tend? In what paths so blest—
What meadows that may seem,
With the white daisies twinkling on their breast,
Like an enchanted dream?

IV.

I ask the streams of you: I ask the hills
And the vine-shadowed dells,—
The twilight voicing of the whippoorwills—
The melody of bells.

V.

I ask the roses in each red retreat,
If they the secret hold:
The violets that once purpled at your feet:
The sunflowers, throned in gold.

VI.

But never answer! Only that the rose
Weeps in the silence lone;
And if my life shall meet with yours God knows,
To whom all lives are known.

VII.

There are sad lessons that all lives must learn—
Lessons of love and trust.
We shall not in the dark forever yearn
O'er idols that are dust.

VIII.

But O, the mountains and the misty skies! . . .
Yet, when the shades depart,
Shall I not see somewhere your love-lit eyes?
God knows, Sweetheart!—Sweetheart!

* * * * *

Another Literary Highwayman.

We see going the rounds of the press a poem beginning:

"We knew it would rain; for all the day
A spirit in slender robes of mist
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst."

The poem is all right, but it was written by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and it is now signed by one "James Biggers." If we mistake not, this is the gentleman who wrote that household gem, entitled "The Model Husband," and signed Mr. Aldrich's name to it! It is not fair, however, that he should appropriate Mr. Aldrich's beautiful rain song in lieu of the doggerel he credited to Boston's distinguished poet.

* * * * *

All Right.

The world's all right,
With its love lines and light—
It's sun that makes the daytime—it's stars that make the night;
And it rolls so near to heaven that the angels are in sight:
The world's all right—all right!

The world's all right,
Though a million foes may fight;
Yet Peace unfurls her banner 'neath the splendid sky and bright;
The ships are tossed of ocean but the harbor is in sight:
The world's all right—all right!

* * * * *

The Literary World says, "Literature, as a business, does not pay."

That's true. Rudyard Kipling only gets $10,000 for a novel, and he only writes three a year.

* * * * *

A Wayside Note.

There's not enough o' rain
On the valley an' the plain
To ever drown a rose o' them, my dear;
Though you sorrow an' you sigh,
There'll be sunshine by an' by,
An' the song will still be sweeter for the tear.

* * * * *

A journal entitled Horseman's Guide, says:

"We intend to establish a literary department in connection with our pacing department; and when the horse market is dull we shall regale our readers with the best productions of our leading literary lights."

* * * * *

The Whitsett Courier has employed a poet of the practical sort. In his most recent effort he sings:

"A shower will boom the river—
It will put it 'on the rise;'
If you want to boom your business
You will have to advertise!

"If you want to build your business
To a great mammoth size,
Why, there ain't no use in talkin',
You will have to advertise!"

Any enterprising editor would give a poem like that first preference.

F. L. S.

DREYFUS AT RENNES.

Philadelphia North American: The acquittal of Dreyfus will be but the beginning of a new and larger chapter in the Dreyfus case. There are villains to be punished, and they are highly placed. France will turn upon them. Revenge for the shame which has been brought upon the republic will be taken.

New Orleans Picayune: The popular belief in the innocence of Dreyfus has been strengthened by the developments of the trial so far, and, unless something unlooked for transpires, it will be difficult for the courtmartial to bring in any other verdict than that of acquittal without outraging public sentiment.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Taken in all, the result of the day was distinctly to the advantage of Captain Dreyfus, and many things point to its being the beginning of a series of incidents which will end in the discomfiture of his enemies, who have pursued him so relentlessly during the last four years.

Chicago News: Acquittal for Dreyfus would involve Mercier, along with the other conspirators, as one of the men who have been fully cognizant of the nature of the great crime ever since 1894. With this great incentive to strengthen the case against Dreyfus, however, Mercier seems to have failed. In Saturday's session he talked for four hours, rehearsing old charges and repeating accusations known to be false. Except for a few statements concerning his official course prior to the trial, he added not one new point.

Philadelphia Times: General Mercier has thrown his long-expected and much-heralded bombshell into the Dreyfus camp, and it exploded with the terrific force of a Fourth of July popgun. Nobody was injured by the missile, and the man whom the anti-Dreyfusards believed would have been morally pulverized was just as much affected by it as the statue of William Penn on the city hall is by a summer zephyr from the banks of the Schuylkill.

GEORGIA LEADERS ON CROKER'S TALK

The one topic of talk in political circles here as well as throughout the country is the strong indorsement which Richard Croker has given to Bryan as a man and as a great leader of the people. This indorsement, first given on his return to New York from abroad, has been emphasized by subsequent interviews, and the natural result of all this is anxious speculation on the part of the republicans as to its immediate political effect and its broader meaning. Democrats generally rejoice over it as an indication that the democracy of New York will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with the democracy of the south and west in the coming campaign, and that there are to be no factional splits of any kind among democrats.

Senator Clay and Judge Adamson, congressman from the fourth district, who came in from Washington yesterday afternoon, say that the Croker interview was the only thing talked about there on Monday.

"Not only on account of that interview, showing as it does that democracy is to present a united front, but for many other reasons the feeling at Washington is that the republican administration has lost a great deal of ground recently," said Senator Clay. "It is in the air, and you know those things are regarded as very significant by those men who study the trend of political events from the national capital. It is not democrats alone who feel this, but the republicans—many of them—do not hesitate to acknowledge that the outlook is by no means so roseate for them as it was several months ago. Then they felt most confident of success in the next campaign and it seemed as if they had good reason to feel that way; now—well, they are badly worried to say the least of it. Unless they bring a speedy end to the war in the Philippines they stand a good chance of being beaten, and they know it.

"The Croker interview? Why that is, of course, most significant," continued the senator. "It means in the first place that the democracy of New York is going to be in line with the party in the rest of the country. That is, of course, very important and will bring important results. But the real significance of Mr. Croker's talk, in my opinion, lies deeper. It shows that the democrats of the east have come to realize the manner of man Mr. Bryan is—something they have not realized before—and also that what he and the party are contending for is democratic. I have always contended that the masses of the people of the east would indorse the Chicago platform just as enthusiastically as the masses of the people of the south and west indorse it just as soon as they awakened to its real meaning. In 1896 they were scared by the cries of 'anarchy' and 'revolution' raised by the newspapers and the politicians that for their own selfish ends were decrying everything democratic. They did not stop to study the platform in the light of its real meaning, but accepted the interpretation put upon it by its enemies. That is a good many of them did. Since then they have had their eyes opened and Mr. Croker speaks for a great many people besides himself in what he says of the man who more than any other one man represents what that platform stands for. I firmly believe that the trend of events is in favor of the democratic party and that we stand an excellent show of electing our candidate for president in 1900."

Judge Adamson is even more enthusiastic. "Not only have we a good chance to overthrow republicanism, but I firmly believe we are certain to do it," said he. "All that Senator Clay says about the change of sentiment in Washington is true and I believe you are going to find not only a solid Bryan delegation from New York in the next national convention, but you will find a united democracy making a winning fight right there in New York. Politics is uncertain business. The republicans have thought they had things in a swing, but they are beginning to realize that the swing is going the wrong way for their comfort. Before war was declared the trend of events was all in favor of the democrats; the war fever caused the pendulum to swing the other way, but now it is going back and it is because the people are beginning to realize that the administration is, as Mr. Croker has said, trying to run this war solely to keep the republican party in power. They know that proper handling of affairs out there in the Philippines would have prevented any war with the Filipinos and the republican party is going to be held responsible for that. I believe as firmly as I believe anything that the democrats will win in the coming campaign."

Colonel Livingston is in the city spending a few days with his friend, Dr. Robertson, on Capitol avenue. "Mr. Croker," said he, "shows the political shrewdness which has always been so strong an ingredient in his character when he pays this tribute to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Croker is a man of the people himself and knows wherein their best interests lie. He has studied Bryan as the country has been studying him since the last election and he sees that Bryan is a man whose every heart beat is for the people. A great many other people besides the Tammany leader have had their eyes opened by this study of the great leader of democracy. In the campaign of 1896 their environment was such that they allowed themselves to be blinded as to the real meaning of the fight the party was making for the rights of the masses as against the aggrandizement of the classes, but now their eyes have been opened and the result will, in my opinion, have most important bearing upon the coming contest. I expect to see the New York delegation casting its vote solidly for Bryan in the convention and I expect to see an old time fight for New York's electoral vote with Tammany leading the van. While the environment is different, the democrats of New York have just as deep an interest in the triumph of the principles of the Chicago platform as the democrats of Georgia, and they will do their part to carry the banner of Bryan to victory in the great presidential contest. With a united democracy victory is practically certain."

Judge Bartlett, of the sixth district, was in Atlanta on business yesterday. He returned to his home in Macon in the afternoon. In speaking of the effect of the Croker talk and especially of the democratic outlook he said:

"I have never had the least doubt about the nomination of Mr. Bryan even without the vote of New York, but Mr. Croker's talk is virtual assurance that the vote of that state will also be cast for the Nebraskan. Under the most adverse circumstances, with Mr. Croker in England and with almost nothing in the Tammany campaign fund, the democratic ticket polled nearly 200,000 votes in New York city alone in 1896. Not in Greater New York, you understand, but in what we have always known as New York city. I think my figures are correct. Certain it is, however, that a splendid vote was polled and that with everything imaginable against the democratic organization in the city and the state. The candidate and the platform were not understood and it has always been a wonder to me that the New York democrats did as well as they did. Now the conditions have changed. The democrats are once more in control of the city government and their ability to make a fight is shown by the magnificent race their candidate made against Roosevelt when he was in the height of his fame as a war hero. I believe they will present the same solid front in favor of Bryan in the presidential contest and that we will put New York in the democratic column. To my mind the democratic outlook is getting hourly brighter and brighter and I believe with Bryan as the standard-bearer and standing squarely on the Chicago platform the party will win no matter how vast a campaign fund Mark Hanna may be able to get out of the trusts, of which the republican party is the parent and the defender. Things are coming our way, and it will be a blessed thing for this country when Bryan is elected and the thraldom of republicanism is thrown off."

WILL BE TRIED NEXT WEEK.

Mrs. Pearl Fuller's Case Postponed. Warrant for Her on Charge of Assault To Murder.

Mrs. Pearl Fuller, the "cotton bagging bride," was in police court yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge of assaulting Mrs. Ophelia Yother.

A physician stated that he was in attendance upon Mrs. Yother and she was sick in bed and unable to appear in court. Upon this showing for the prosecution Alderman Turner continued the case until Wednesday of next week.

Mrs. Yother is not a widow, as has been stated, but is the wife of John Yother.

A warrant has been sworn out for Mrs. Fuller charging her with assault with intent to murder.

A CONTINUED CONTINUANCE.

Pool Room Cases Postponed Yesterday Until Next Tuesday on Motion of the Defense.

The four pool room cases were again continued yesterday afternoon when they were called in the police court.

The city announced ready, although the city attorney was unable to be present. The city detectives handling the prosecution said they didn't need any lawyer and had sufficient evidence to convict the defendants of running places where betting on horse races was permitted.

The attorneys for the defense said they were not feeling well enough to go into the cases.

Alderman Turner, who was acting recorder, agreed to postpone the cases until next Tuesday.

Next week Recorder Broyles will be in the city and all parties are rather inclined to have him hear the cases as they will very probably go into a higher court.

WILL LEAVE NEW YORK TODAY

Wallace Mattison Says He Is Anxious To Stand Trial—Leaves for Atlanta Today.

A telegram was received yesterday from New York to the effect that Wallace Mattison, who it is alleged embezzled $2,000 from the Fourth National bank of this city, was arraigned before a United States commissioner yesterday and that he agreed to come to Atlanta immediately, not waiting for the arrival of the requisition papers.

Mattison said that he was anxious to get back to Georgia and stand trial. He waived examination yesterday, and consented to come back to Atlanta at once.

He will leave New York for this city this morning and will arrive here tomorrow. It is not known when his trial will occur, but it will probably be at an early date, as he is ready to stand it at any time.

CAMP WALKER HAS OUTING

Veterans Spend Day at Grant Park. See the Battle of Atlanta and Tell War Stories.

The members of Camp Walker, of the Cnfederate Veterans' Association, had an outing at Grant park yesterday. Nearly every member of the camp was present and an enjoyable day was spent.

The camp visited in a body the cyclorama of the battle of Atlanta and the old and interesting story of the fall of Atlanta was told over to them.

Many old war reminiscences were given and the vets "fought their battles o'er again."

There was a watermelon cutting and a lunch in the afternoon.

Camp Walker is one of the largest in the south and among its members are some of the foremost citizens of Atlanta.

SCHEDULE OF INDEBTEDNESS

Black Diamond Railroad Creditors Are Showing Up.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 15.—(Special.) Local stockholders and directors of the Boone-Black Diamond railroad are making out a schedule of indebtedness, which is claimed is due them by the railroad, and an effort is being made to have this amount, which will aggregate about $125,000, paid of the funds expected from England.

The claims are for directors' salaries, for four years' office expense, etc. One item is for $50,000 in favor of Knox county. This is claimed on a contract by which the Boone promoters secured Knox county's $100,000 Knoxville and Ohio railroad bonds and sold them for $40,000. It was understood that the road should pay back $50,00 and this is the claim now being made.

The local directors have charge of the road in east Tennessee and it is understood they will retain a lien on all rights of way in this section until the claims referred to are paid. It is stated that the schedule is being prepared at the request of Colonel Albert E. Boone, the promoter, and Colonel Dickinson, the financial agent.

Not Learned in the Book.

From The Washington Star.

"Now," said the teacher, "you may tell me what a joint partnership is?"

"A joint partnership," answered the New York boy promptly, "is what you've got to have with the police before they will let your joint do busine

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Julius L. Brown on the Franchise Question.

Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1899.—Editor Constitution: Last year I paid the city of Atlanta $1,140.90 for my personal taxes, and as executor of father's estate $4,536.70 for his taxes, one-sixth of which estate belongs to me, so I feel an interest in the question of franchises which is now before the city council, and I respectfully ask space in your columns for some views upon that question which I have not seen presented.

First, I believe in municipal ownership of gas and electric light plants and street car lines.

Second, I believe in granting charters for a period of twenty-five years to any parties who wish to build street car lines or electric light systems in the city of Atlanta, and when the charter expires, that the property then becomes the property of the city. I understand that no grants for a railroad are given in France, Belgium, Holland or Germany without the provision being annexed to it that it shall be built under government supervision and some of the directors government directors, and at the expiration of the grant the property becomes the property of the government.

Third, I do not believe that the city should go into partnership with private corporations. It was not organized for any such purpose.

Fourth, I do not believe that the city should tax the gross income of the electric light, or the street car companies. It does not tax the gross income of merchants, manufacturers or any other persons, and should not make an exception of these corporations.

Fifth, I believe that the city should tax these corporations upon whatever they capitalize themselves at, bonds and stocks included, at the same rate of taxation that capital invested in real estate or other property is taxed at. It is either worth what they say it is worth, or they are imposing upon the public.

For illustration, the Consolidated Street Railway Company, as now organized, is capitalized at $7,000,000, and yet when the property was given in for taxation last year it was given in at less than $700,000, one-tenth of what they themselves say they are worth. If this property is worth $7,000,000 for the purpose of making interest on bonds and dividends on stock out of the public, why is it not worth $7,000,000 for the purpose of paying taxes and helping to bear the public burden? The same remark would apply to the other street railway company, and the same remark would apply to the electric light company.

It has been claimed that the Consolidated Street Railway Company and the other road have paid large sums of money for the purpose of paving the streets, but what did they pay for the right-of-way they have in the streets? Not a cent. Every property holder in Atlanta who owns real estate in front of which there has been paving or sidewalks laid down, has had to pay the city their proportionate part of the paving, and in addition to that they have had to pay for the land they own. Street car companies haven't paid a cent for the land they occupy, and have only paid for paving, just as any real estate owner who has paid for his land pays for his paving. Paving is an incident to ownership of city real estate.

Now, if any one thing has been developed during the investigation before the general electric committee, it is that the city of Atlanta has given away valuable franchises, and received not a dollar for them. This is evident by the offer of one of the corporations to pay $50,000 for its franchise, that $50,000 to be applied partially to that company's use, and by the offer of the other company to give a certain part of its receipts on condition that it be relieved from street paving.

I am opposed to the city accepting either of these propositions. Tax these corporations upon what they say they are worth, and the city will get more out of it than by exempting them from taxation or by permitting them to make small valuations.

Now, a few words upon Mr. Hurt's proposition, which he is urging the city to accept. That proposition, when analyzed, means nothing to the city. In the first place, the city could not accept it under the law, and in the second place, if the city did accept it, the city would pay dearly for its whistle. Either the Consolidated Street Railway Company will earn dividends on this watered stock, or it won't. That's clear. If it does not earn dividends on its stock, then the offer amounts to nothing, and we have relieved the company from paying the streets, as it should do, thus paying it a bonus to grant a franchise; or if it will earn dividends upon this enormous capitalization, then it is very clear that these properties are worth $7,000,000 and should be taxed upon that capitalization, and when we tax them upon that capitalization the city gets more money out of it than it does by going into partnership.

If the property of the Consolidated Street Railway Company is worth only $700,000, then instead of having 5 cents fare, if they will reduce its capital down to $700,000 we could have one-cent instead of five-cent fares. We now have five-cent fares to make returns on $7,000,000, and if the capital is reduced to one-tenth of what they now say it is worth, they would have to make interest and dividends on only one-tenth, and so the fares could be reduced to one cent, if necessary. It it takes a five-cent fare to pay interest and dividends on $7,000,000, a one-cent fare ought to pay interest and dividends on $700,000 dollars capital. Same remarks apply to the electric light company, so far as taxing them is concerned.

Let the council act speedily and grant both of these corporations franchises, one to build an electric light plant, and if necessary to not let the contract for lighting the streets until next year, so that company can come in and bid. And by the way, there is no necessity that I can see for letting the contract a year in advance. Grant the other company the right to build competing lines of railway, and let them come into the heart of the city, and let the people who now have no street railway facilities have them, just as those of us who now enjoy those facilities, and let these charters be for a limited time, and at the end of the grant let the city either operate these lines of street railway, as it does the water works, or lease them.

I myself believe in competition. I drew the charter for the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad, and provided in it for the first time in a law in Georgia that that company might condemn three miles of any other road in order to give the public the full benefit of competition in getting into the union depot, or one equally as accessable as its rivals. That charter is in the Acts of 1881, and became the basis of the general railroad law of the state. I drew the charter for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and provided that it should have the right to condemn the track of any other street railway, not exceeding four blocks, in order it have competition.

It has been said that neither of these corporations intend to build. Grant the franchises, providing that they shall be built within a certain time; if necessary, put them under bond to build, as one of the companies has offered to give bond, and then put them under the control of the council as to fares and schedules. Why should not that be done? The city regulates the hack fares, charges for drayage and also legislates concerning the location of hacks, and as to how the hackmen shall carry on the business. The state controls the steam railways, and why should not the city control the street railways it makes?

JULIUS L. BROWN.

Her Lucid Reason.

From The Chicago Post.

"Don't you wish," he asked, looking soulfully into her eyes, "that the tunnel on this line was ten times as long?"

"No," she answered.

It struck him like a dash of cold water in the face. Instantly it dawned upon him that she no longer loved him.

"They always light the car lamps when coming to the long tunnels," she added, "and they don't for the short ones."

SEABOARD AIR-LINE BALKS AT THE COMMISSION'S CALL FOR DEPOT PLANS

Declines To Comply with the Imperative Orders Issued Recently Through Chairman Trammell.

RELIES ON THE STATE ROAD

Expects the W. & A. To Provide It with a Terminal.

MAY MEET WITH DISAPPOINTMENT

Delaware Financier Submits a Plan for Building a Union Depot on Credit, the Commission Giving Due Bills for Work and Material.

The Seaboard Air-Line has notified the Georgia railroad commission that it will not file plans for a passenger station in Atlanta.

This brings on a clash with the commission, which ordered the Seaboard to file plans.

The Seaboard depends on the Western and Atlantic to furnish it with station facilities in Atlanta. The commission will not require the Western and Atlantic to provide accommodations for any other road and it may decline to accept any plan submitted by the state road looking to that. Some years ago the Seaboard made a contract with the Western and Atlantic by which the latter was to provide it with passenger terminal facilities here, but if the state commission is not satisfied with the Western and Atlantic's plans, the Seaboard will find itself out in the suburbs with no redress.

And there is official authority for the statement.

A Financial Plan.

Thomas W. Siddall, of the state of Delaware, has submitted to the commission a plan for building a new union station on credit.

He says the depot ought to be ten or twelve stories high and he suggests that the train shed should be on the first floor, with offices above. This plan meets the approval of the commissioners, who think it would be better that way than to put the offices downstairs and the tracks in the twelfth story.

Mr. Siddall, who is in Atlanta, says, in his letter to the commission:

'My plan is based on the idea of the income for rents canceling the outgo for material and labor required for the erection of the depot, which is effected by a proper system of accounts, as follows:

"Payrolls for work done and vouchers for material furnished to be prepared as usual.

"When properly verified, the amount of each item to be placed to the credit of each material man or worker entitled thereto, it being stipulated in every contract that such credit will be taken in full satisfaction and payment for every claim arising thereunder, and that such credits will be received by the commission for rents due on the building at a premium of 5 per cent.

"The details of this system require that each material man and workman, or others to whom these credits are transferred in regular course of trade, shall be provided with a passbook in which the amounts of his credits are entered from time to time; and with blank orders for the transfer of his credits. The two answering to the bank book and checks of an ordinary bank account.

"We have here the ideal financial agency. The cost of the building fixes the capital stock to the exact amount needed, which comes as needed, independent of fluctuations of the money market.

"The building itself, instead of mortgages on the building, is the security on which these credits rest. And the facts (first) that the commission will itself pay a premium of 5 per cent for these credits, when received for rent, and (secondly) the constantly advancing of the rental value of the depots and offices, will have the effect of always keeping them at par."

This scheme will be fully considered at the October meeting of the board.

PROF. MOORE'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Take Place from First Methodist Church This Morning—Sketch of His Life.

The funeral services of Professor Benjamin F. Moore, who died Monday night in Rome, will be conducted from the First Methodist church this morning at 10:30 o'clock, the body arriving from Rome and being taken in charge by the members of the Atlanta lodge of the Masonic order, and the members of the Atlanta Pioneer Society.

Professor Moore was perhaps the best known business educator in the south, and his death is felt by legions of friends in every part of the country. He was born in Fallington, Pa., on April 15, 1832, and remained there until after he was twenty years of age.

In 1852 he came to Savannah, where he worked as a bookkeeper until the year 1858, when he came to Atlanta and began work as chief bookkeeper for the Western and Atlantic railway company, which position he filled for ten years.

During the time he was connected with the railroad he began to do his first teaching, taking charge of a night school for bookkeeping. In 1868 he established his business college that afterwards made him so prominent in educational circles. He remained in charge of this school until 1893, when he sold it to the Southern university. After this time he worked as an expert accountant, with the exception of about six months spent in Athens. He was probably one of the very best known accountants in the south, and did considerable work for the government. He was an expert in judging handwriting and was often called upon to testify in forgery cases.

In 1865 he was first married to Miss Nancy Cromwell, from which union he had two children, one being Mrs. Carlton Wright, of Rome. This wife died in 1889 and in 1875 he was married to Miss Lizzie Countiss, of Wilmington, Del., from which union Frank W. Moore was born. She died in Athens in 1896. Professor Moore was a Quaker in religious belief.

Professor Moore was a member of the Pioneer Citizens Society of Atlanta, and the members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services. The following named members are specially designated by the president to attend: W. L. Calhoun, C. W. Hunnicutt, Samuel Hape, Frank P. Rice, L. H. Hall, Weney Dunning, E. A. Angier, S. B. Oatman, Ezra Andrews, Anton L. Kontz and W. M. Bray.

BEWARE OF FOOD SAMPLES.

Quite recently in New York two deaths occurred from poisoning by the use of powders sent to the victims by mail. In Leavenworth, Kans., the other day, nearly every doctor in town was called to attend the children who had gathered up, eaten, and been made ill by samples of an article left at houses by canvassers for advertising purposes.

Alum baking powders have always been favorite articles for this sampling business. Yet there is nothing more liable to lead to danger than the practice of using the various samples of baking powder left at the door. They are presented by irresponsible parties, in appearance are not distinguishable from arsenic, and indeed, in Indiana some time since, one package was found, after it had caused the death of the housewife, to have been mixed with that poison.

It is safer to refuse all samples of food or medicine offered at the door. Pure cream of tartar baking powders sell upon their merits, and are never peddled or sampled.

IN THE COURTS.

Yesterday was return day in the superior and city courts and a number of suits were filed in the clerk's office. Early in the morning the attorneys began filing their suits and a steady stream of papers came into the clerk's office all day.

The fall term in both the superior and city courts will be unusually interesting on account of the large number of cases that will come up for disposal. It is expected, however, that the business of all the courts will be disposed of with dispatch and that at the end of the term the dockets will be comparatively cleared.

For the past few days a number of damage suits against the various street railway companies have been filed, but yesterday suits of this character were in the silent minority. Divorce suits, to a certain extent, claimed the attention of the clerk and a number of these were recorded.

Ed L. Bringman, through his attorney William Schley Howard, filed suit for a total divorce from his wife, Celeste Craven Bringman. In his petition Bringman alleged that his wife had not attended to her domestic duties as a dutiful spouse should, and set forth further that she was in the habit of remaining in bed too late in the morning, refusing to prepare his meals. He stated that they were married October 14, 1897, and that he had acted as a true husband toward her. He claimed that she gave way to her temper at times and made life very unpleasant for him in consequence.

Mrs. Grace E. Conyers filed suit for divorce against her husband, E. L. Conyers, alleging that he had deserted her and had provided nothing for her support for some time past. She said that they were married April 26, 1895, and that one child was the result of the union, a boy thirteen years old. In her petition she asks for the custody of this child. Mrs. Conyers also alleges that her husband was in the habit of spending much of his money for intoxicants. Mrs. Conyers is represented by Messrs. Malvern Hill and Joseph A. Doyal. The case will come up for a hearing in the superior court.

Frank Moon has filed a suit for divorce against his wife, Dora McElroy. He claims that they were married June 21, 1891, and lived happily together until the month of April, 1894, when, he asserts, his mother-in-law persuaded his wife to leave him, and for no good reason. He says that since that time she has been residing with her mother and has refused to live with him, although requested to do so on several occasions. He asks for a total separation. The case comes up for hearing before Judge Lumpkin in the superior court at the fall term. The petitioner is represented by Arnold & Arnold.

Attorney Charles A. Read, representing Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, filed suit against Grant Wilkins for $157.65, the amount claimed as a bill for merchandise purchased and unpaid for. An itemized bill, marked exhibit A, was attached to the petition. The case is set for the city court.

John F. Mims, through his attorney, C. W. Smith, yesterday filed a petition in the superior court to adopt two children of his wife by a former husband, that they might inherit his estate. It was also asked that the names of the children be changed from Mary L. Curtis and Willie D. Curtis to Mary Lois Mims and Willie D. Mims, respectively.

A. H. Davis, as administrator of the estate of John A. Topliff, filed suit against Melissa May to recover $500 with interest, claimed to have been borrowed and unpaid. It was claimed that in December, 1897, she borrowed this amount, agreeing to pay 8 per cent, and to secure payment gave a mortgage on certain property. A receiver was asked for this property, that the same might be rented and kept in repairs.

CALLED ON THE GOVERNOR

Ex-Governor T. G. Jones Paid Candler a Visit Yesterday.

Ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, was in the city for a short time yesterday.

During the day he called on Governor Candler at the capitol and had a long conversation with him. There was no political significance in the visit, but merely a personal call.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are care-

DRAMATIC TRIAL OF C. E. SPRINGER

Annoyed His Erstwhile Sweetheart with Attentions.

HEROINE APPEARS IN COURT

Springer Claimed He Wanted Explanation About "Bucket Letters."

YOUNG LADY TELLS HER STORY

An Exciting Scene in the Courtroom. Bucket Letter in Evidence—A Question of Handwriting. A Peace Warrant Sworn Out.

Five days ago Charles E. Springer, a young man who is quite handsome, was arrested on the charge of disturbing a family by his attentions to a young lady.

The case was called in the police court on the day it was made and was continued until yesterday afternoon in order to get the heroine in court.

Yesterday afternoon Springer was arraigned, and the evidence developed the fact that the affair was caused by a disagreement of two persons formerly sweethearts, but who now charge each other with persecution.

The case, however, had been made by J. H. Gavan, at whose house the heroine of this story boards, and he stated that he only wanted to protect his home and his family. The young lady boarded with him, and he felt in duty bound to give her such protection as lay within his power.

The trial of Springer was one of the most entertaining that has come up in police court in many a day. The respectability of the parties concerned, the cause of the arrest and the introduction of some very unique testimony, all made the story quite dramatic.

The heroine was present. She is Miss Ida Nix, a young lady of prepossessing appearance and of gentility and modesty.

Wanted His Home Protected.

Gavan first told his story. He said he lived at No. 37 Church street, and Miss Ida Nix lived with his family. Springer had visited the young lady and had acted in such a manner as to be forbidden to enter the house.

"I told him to stay away from my house," said Gavan, "and he has persisted in writing letters to members of my family and has walked up and down in front of my residence until the ladies were afraid to venture out. Last week I got hold of a letter he wrote my wife in which he said he wanted to have a talk with Miss Ida, and hinted about disgraceful 'bucket letters' he had received, intimating that they came from my home. He stated that he had a lawyer to arraign the matter. What he referred to no one in the house knew. He wrote just like a crazy man. I told the boy who handed me the note to go back to the man who wrote it and I would follow him. The boy went down the street until he met Springer, and I saw Springer pay the boy for the delivery of the message. Then I made up my mind to stop such conduct, and I looked for a policeman. Not finding one, I took hold of Springer myself and went with him until I found a policeman. If I had known that there there was to be so much worry about the matter I would have taken a stick and given him a beating. All I want is protection for my family from such a fellow."

Miss Ida Tells Her Story.

Miss Ida Nix took the witness stand. She told about how she had been annoyed by Springer. She had asked him not to visit her or write her any more notes, but he still persisted in worrying her.

She admitted that she was once Springer's sweetheart.

"Didn't Springer love you?" asked Lawyer Merd Foote, who represented Springer.

"Well, yes," she replied, "that is, he said he did."

"And you intended to marry him?"

"Yes, I did, but I had to break off with him when he began to act as he did. He once drew a knife on me and threatened to kill me. He has threatened to slap me in the street."

"What made you finally break off?" asked the attorney.

"Why, one night I went to the theater with another young man, and he got very angry with me and unjustly so."

Springer had one of the bucket letters in court, and he explained that a bucket letter was one with a fictitious name signed to it.

A "Bucket Letter" Signed "Lena."

The bucket letter was signed "Lena," and it was shown to Miss Nix. She was asked if she wrote it, and she replied that she did not.

Attorney Foote got her to write on a piece of paper so that the acting recorder, Alderman Turner, could compare the handwriting.

"Write the name Lena," said the attorney.

"But that is not my name," said Miss Nix.

"What does the 'L' stand for in your name?" she was asked.

"Louise," was the reply.

The bucket letter was addressed to "E C. Springer," and it went through the postoffice. The acting recorder thought it had never been intended for C. E Springer, and that Miss Nix never wrote it.

Springer's Troubles as a Lover.

Springer made his statement. He said he had been engaged to Miss Nix and was still her friend.

"I received a lot of bucket letters," he said, "and they annoyed and harrassed me no little. I wrote to Mrs. Gavan to have the matter explained. I have been shamefully treated. I called to see Miss Ida one night and was told she was not at home. I went where they said she was and was told that Miss Ida had left with another young man. I went to the next place where they said she had gone. Still I did not find her. Later I saw her coming out of the theater with the other fellow. Then I got mad. I told them I was no rainbow chaser. I was after my girl. I decided to quit the whole business. Then came the bucket letters. I intended no disrespect to Mr. Gavan or his family. I never drew any knife on Miss Ida. I still think her a perfect lady, and I am her friend, and she will find it out before this matter is over with."

The Judge and the Law.

Attorney Foote made a short speech to the court. At one point in the argument he referred to some law and said:

"Your clerk can tell you, your honor, that that is the law."

"You mean to say that I don't know the law?" remarked the acting recorder.

This caused no little merriment in the courtroom.

Mr. Gavan replied to Attorney Foote, and had hardly begun when the attorney interrupted him. This was caused by Mr. Gavan stating that no longer than the day before Springer had followed Miss Ida in the street.

Exciting Scene in Court.

Mr. Gavan would not yield the floor to the lawyer, and there followed a sharp colloquy.

"Sit down," said Mr. Gavan to Attorney Foote.

The lawyer would not sit.

"You have had your say," said Mr. Gavan, "and you must sit down."

Still the lawyer did not sit, and Mr. Gavan started toward the lawyer and laid his hand on him.

The court bailiff and two policemen sprang forward and separated the men.

Mr. Gavan stated that he only wanted justice and protection for his home.

A Peace Warrant for Springer.

"There is a warrant out for my client," said Attorney Foote.

"It is only a peace warrant," replied Mr. Gavan.

The acting recorder delievered the following decision:

"I think Mr. Springer has been very disorderly. He must leave these people and this young lady alone. I will fine him $25."

The fine was paid.

This morning Springer will be tried in a justice court on the peace warrant, and all the parties in this very dramatic affair will again appear in court.

DATE OF COTTON MEETING FIXED

Programme for Meeting of Agricultural Commission.

NEW ORLEANS IS NAMED

Governor Candler Will Be Present and Address Commission.

LOUISIANA COMMISSIONER TO PRESIDE

State Officials Will Undertake, at Convention Sept. 20th, To Do Something Substantial To Better the Condition of the Farming Element.

The convention of commissioners of agriculture from the southern states has been called for September 20th at New Orleans. This date was agreed upon by Commissioner O. B. Stevens yesterday after an understanding with the different agricultural officials of the cotton producing states.

The convention has been called by the agricultural department of Georgia to consider the cotton outlook and discuss plans calculated to better the staple product of the south. It will be the first meeting of the kind ever called and the most distinguished gathering in many respects ever assembled to undertake the betterment of agricultural interests.

Not only it is proposed to discuss the uniform and final classification of cotton, but to take up all other propositions that look to the general good of the farming element.

The movement to call the convention was started by Commissioner Stevens in the past spring. Colonel Stevens recognized that if anything substantial was to be done in the way of legislation for the farmers of the south it should be started at once.

He communicated in time with the commissioners of agriculture of all the southern states and obtained from each of them an indorsement of his plan for an interstate cotton convention.

Programme Being Completed.

Assistant Commissioner Wright was at work yesterday morning on the programme of the convention and has practically mapped out the work for the first day.

Commissioner of Agriculture Leon Jastremski, of Louisiana, has been asked to act as temporary chairman of the convention and will be called upon for the opening address.

The chief executive of Louisiana has been requested to address the meeting the first day, and his address will be responded to by Governor Candler, of Georgia.

Governor Candler is in hearty sympathy with the movement that has prompted the call of the convention and accepted the invitation yesterday to be present and speak in behalf of the visiting commissioners.

It is probable that both Commissioner Stevens and Assistant Commissioner Wright will be present to represent this state and both officials will go prepared to offer some plan to the convention that has in view the interests of the farmers of the south.

United Recommendations Made.

By calling the convention of commissioners it is hoped that whatever relief measure is indorsed it can be made uniform throughout the south. It is realized at the start that any law such as the passage of a uniform classification act by the legislature of any state would fail of its effect in case the measure was not adopted uniformly by the legislatures of all the cotton producing states.

It is the opinion of Commissioner Stevens that something will result from the meeting of permanent good to the farming element of Georgia and of the south, and with this belief he has determined to be present at the convention and do all in his power to bring about prosperity in the southern states.

DETECTIVES MAY BE SHAKEN UP

Resolution That Was Temporarily Suspended in Police Board.

MATTER CAUSING A STIR

Investigation of Allegations Against Captain Slaughter Not Begun.

HE IS NOW ABSENT FROM THE CITY

Chairman Patterson Said He Postponed Resolution To Make Some Changes on Account of the Charges Against Captain Slaughter.

In connection with the allegations against Captain Bradley Slaughter, of the city detective bureau, there has come an official statement from the meeting of the police board Monday night that there may be a general shaking up of the detective department.

When Chairman Patterson had read the allegations against Captain Slaughter he said:

"I wish to say to the members of the board that it had been my intention to offer a resolution to make some decided changes in the detective bureau, but since this matter has come up, and there is to be an investigation of charges against Captain Slaughter, I will wait until another time in which to offer the resolution."

It has been rumored for many weeks in police circles that some very great changes were to be made in the detective force, as the members of the board were not entirely satisfied with the way the department was working.

It has been further reported that at least four members of the board, which is a majority, were in favor of the proposed changes.

The detective department as it now stands is as follows:

Bradley Slaughter, captain; Harvey Bedford, sergeant; T. A. Barrett, T. G. Conn, J. B. Harris, J. M. Hewitt, D. S. Looney, E. W. Walton, J. L. Wootten and George Steint, detectives.

Investigation Not Begun.

Chief Manly stated last night that he had not yet begun an investigation of the allegations made against Captain Slaughter and two of the city detectives, but would do so in a day or two.

Captain Slaughter is absent from the city, having taken his annual leave of absence. Therefore no statement could be secured from him yesterday.

The two detectives, Looney and Hewitt, say they have no statement to make other than they were acting under the orders of their captain when the alleged misconduct is said to have occurred.

As was stated in yesterday's Constitution, Chairman Patterson, of the police board, presented papers to the board giving an account of the transaction in which Captain Slaughter detailed Looney and Hewitt to work for a man named McCartney, who was suing for a divorce from his wife in Ohio. It is charged that Captain Slaughter detiled the detectives and was paid $50 as a remuneration for their services. Mrs. McCartney was in Atlanta and the detectives helped the husband to secure evidence to try to show that her character was not good.

Chairman Patterson was told of the matter by Mrs. McCartney's lawyer.

Some Evidence on the Stand.

Captain Slaughter swore on the witness stand before a commissioner who was taking depositions in Atlanta in the divorce case that he had been instructed by Chairman Patterson to detail men to work on the case for McCartney. Chairman Patterson swore that he did not do so. Afterwards Captain Slaughter told Chairman Patterson that the instructions were received over the telephone. The chairman told the board that he remembered only to have telephoned Captain Slaughter in reference to a burglary case which a countryman wished them to work up.

If after investigating the matter, Chief Manly thinks there is sufficient evidence to warrant a tiral before the board he will make formal charges against Captain Slaughter and also against the two detectives, Looney and Hewitt.

The affair has caused quite a sensation in police circles.

AMUSEMENTS

The Peters Comedy Company gave two performances yesterday at the Columbia, both being well attended. A comedy entitled "Is Marriage a Failure?" was presented at the matinee and a military drama, "Stars and Stripes," was last night's bill. The play last night demonstrated the versatility of the company and gave evidence of strong dramatic ability. Phil and Nettie Peters have surrounded themselves with good people and the performances so far show careful rehearsing and good stage management. The entertainment was brightened up with new and up-to-date specialties that received well merited applause. A ragtime melody entitled "Take Your Clothes and Go" was splendidly given by Phil and Nettie Peters. Other clever specialties were put on by the Berline sisters and Pete Seymour.

Tonight the company will appear in a sparkling comedy entitled "The Poor Mr. Rich." "Muggs Landing" will be given at the matinee Thursday. Patrons of the theater are requested to save the number which they receive at the door for the $25 that will be given away Saturday night.

A POPULAR LINE.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars Between Atlanta and Savannah via Southern Railway.

The Cincinnati and Florida Limited of the Southern railway, leaving Atlanta at 11 p. m., carries elegant Pullman sleeping cars daily between Atlanta and Savannah, via Helena and Georgia and Alabama railroad, arriving Savannah 8:40 a. m. Returning, leave Savannah at 7:30 p. m., arrive Atlanta 5:10 a. m. These cars may be occupied in Atlanta at 9 p. m. and after arrival until 7 a. m.

(Communicated.)

ST. RAILWAY FRANCHISES INTENDED AS A WHIP

TO FORCE PURCHASE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Mr. Atkinson Says No Sane Man Will Put Money Into Street Railway Competitions.

He Calls It "Financial Suicide" and the "Destruction of Property," Etc., Etc.

Editor Constitution—Mr. H. M. Atkinson, controller of the electric light monopoly is asking the city council to give additional franchises to the Collins Fark Belt line. He is asking from the council the right for this company to condemn more than twenty blocks of the track of the existing railroad. He is asking this right to interfere with the existing railroads upon the pretext of building up a competing system.

Mr. Atkinson does not want a competing system. What he is really after is to make the owners of the present street railroads buy his lighting plant and the few lines he will build under his franchises. This is clearly shown by Mr. Atkinson's own letters. Speaking of his effort to make Mr. Hurt and his associates buy the lighting plant, in a letter dated April 13, 1899, to General Gill, Mr. Atkinson wrote: "The whole matter is solely one of price. * * * At the price I have put on it (referring to the lighting plant) it is by far the cheapest part of the situation. * * * The only way I can deal in the matter is to sell or buy." To show that all he is after is to "sell or buy" and not maintain a competing line, read the following extract from a letter dated April 2, 1899, from Mr. Atkinson to General Gill: "Tenth. One has but to look about to find unmistakable evidences of the disastrous nature of the competitions of public service industries. They are natural monopolies. No sane man will put money into such competitions. It is financial suicide. It means the destruction of property. No man with a proper regard for the rights of others will undertake it." "Eleventh. Look at the Atlanta Railway Company history. The Consolidated has had numerous opportunities to acquire it at reasonable figures. Instead it chose to spend thousands of dollars in fighting and has finally given twice the price the property could have been bought for a short time ago. This is always the result. Somebody has got to pay for these fights. And it is significant that in the case just cited the Atlanta Railway Company did not, but got paid in full."

He says that competition between two street railway companies in Atlanta would be "disastrous." He says "NO SANE MAN WILL PUT MONEY INTO SUCH COMPETITIONS." "IT IS FINANCIAL SUICIDE." "It means the destruction of property." Therefore, what he wants the franchises for is to build enough to produce a sufficient destruction of property to enable him to "buy or sell."

He is fooling the people if he gets the franchise upon the theory that he intends to establish and maintain a competing system.

READER.

$6.00 to St. Simon's Island and Return—$6.50 to Cumberland and Return.

The Southern railway sells week-end tickets for Saturday evening trains limited to the Monday following at the above rates. Through sleepers between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Note—The Cumberland Island hotel is now open. June17-sat wed tf

IS YOUR MIND MADE UP

on the Diamond question? If so, don't fail to inspect our stock. We have a large and beautiful line of Solitaires, and Diamonds in every conceivable combination with other precious stones. All at reasonable prices.

Maier & Berkele,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

We have Money to lend in unlimited quantity:
On Business Property at 5% Interest.
On Residence Property at 6% Interest.
Barker & Holleman,
Gould Building.

DON'T DELAY.

The low Shoes and Strap Sandals we are selling at fifty cents, some of them worth $4, will soon be gone. Come while your size is here. Carlton's, 36 Whitehall street.

"THE BEST" BAKING POWDER

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Contains NO { Alum, Phosphate, Adulteration whatever

It makes light, sweet and wholesome hot breads.

"THE BEST" Baking Powder Is Not Controlled by the Baking Powder Trust.

Hence it is SOLD CHEAPER than other Baking Powders of equal quality.

3 POUND TINS..... 40c
1 POUND PAPER..... 35c
1 POUNDS..... $1.00

Special price in bulk to large users.

AN ATLANTA MADE PRODUCT.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT Kamper's"

Figures Don't Lie

Our Factory Clearance Sale has caught public favor and our store has been crowded. Why? Because figures don't lie, and we tell in public print what prices are charged in our store. We tell you that we manufacture all clothing we sell, that our factory in Baltimore to "clean up" for the fall and winter business have apportioned out to our stores their quota of summer clothing. We tell you that we are selling these goods lower than they have ever before been sold—in many cases below the actual cost of manufacture. We go further and quote as many prices as our limited space will allow, and these honest statements induce trade.

MEN'S SUITS.

Cheaply priced at $10, $13.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18.50 and $22.50. Our Factory Clearance Sale Price
$5.90, $7.90, $9.90, $10.90, $12.90 and $13.90.

Odd Pants, from broken suits, good variety, $1.49, $1.79 and $2.19, worth double.

Youths' Suits, worth from $5.00 to $12.00, Factory Clearance Sale Price $3.90, $5.90, $7.90.

Skeleton Serge Coats, double breasted, silk faced, regular selling price $5.00 and $8.00, we offer now at $3.99 and $5.90.

Children's Suits, all wool, worth $3.00 to $6.00, Factory Clearance Sale Price $2.50 to $3.50. Wash Suits, worth $3.00 to $4.00, Factory Clearance Sale Price $2.00.

EISEMAN BROS

Stores { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

15-17 Whitehall Street--Our Only Store in Atlanta.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

Is Not Only the Largest INSURANCE COMPANY in the World, but its Financial Transactions Are Greater Than Those from Any Other Company.

The Largest Endowment Ever Paid.

The Mutual Life has recently paid to Mr. Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia, President of the Manufacturers Association of the United States, $120,987.25. The original endowment was $100,000. Mr. Dolan is a firm believer in the Mutual Life and holds another policy upon his life for $105,000 in this institution.

The Largest Single Premium

EVER RECEIVED. The Havemeyer family paid The Mutual Life in 1890, a single premium of $578,345 for five policies of $100.000 each with guaranteed incomes beginning in ten years.

The Largest Policy Ever Issued.

George W. Vanderbilt two years ago made the first payment of $35,000 on a life premium policy of $1,000,000 in The Mutual Life.

A Railroad President's Investment.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, paid The Mutual Life in 1892, $136,350 for a policy of $100,000 with an annuity of $12,400.

A Four Per Cent. Bond Issued to a Great Mine Owner.

Mr. Samuel Newhouse, who recently sold his mining interests to the Standard Oil Co. for a sum which made him several times a millionaire, has just secured a $200,000 paid up policy, payable at death, together with an annuity of $8,000 during his life. Mr. Newhouse paid in one check for this bond $233,828. In addition to $8,000 per annum Mr. Newhouse will receive a dividend each year.

The Mutual Life's Popularity in London.

An English gentleman recently purchased an annuity of $50,000 by depositing with The Mutual Life £86,-029-5-0, which is nearly $430,000. He purchased an annuity of £1,000 in 1896, £3,000 in 1897, £3,000 in 1898 and £3,000 in 1899, making an amount to be paid each year during his lifetime of £10,000, or $50,000. What better indorsement could a company have than the confidence of our British cousins.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

From its organization to December 31, 1898, received from its policy holders $687,398,730.26, and it has paid to policy holders and holds in trust for future payments, $765,266,245.42.

Thus it will be seen that this company has returned or holds in trust all the money it has received from its policy holders, paid all the expenses of conducting the business and has remaining $77,867,505.16 resulting from the investment of the money received. To make this point more clear, of the $277,517,325.36 assets owned by The Mutual Life today, $77,867,505.16 comprises interest received upon investments and added to the receipts from policy holders. Of a truth it may be said: The best company is the company which does the most good.

The Mutual Life HAS OVER $1,000,000,000.00

Insurance in force, and nearly $300,000,000.00 cash assets which belongs exclusively to its policy holders. It has already paid to policy holders nearly $500,000,000.00.

The Mutual Life in Georgia

Has nearly $10,000,000.00 invested in Georgia securities—state, county, municipal and railroad bonds—more than any other company.

Investigation is respectfully invited.

Full information by mail or at the company's office, English-American building.

ROBERT F. SHEDDEN, General Agent,

N. B.—This is the only large Company insuring Women on the same terms as men.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JOHN DUNN, A FORMER ATLANTIAN, RETURNS FROM KLONDIKE REGIONS

John Dunn, of the regions of the Klondike, who formerly resided in this city, and who is well known here, is in Atlanta on a visit from the country of gold.

Mr. Dunn arrived here last Thursday night after a two months' journey, he having left Dawson City on the 10th of June, and coming via Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco. He was once known to nearly everybody in the city, having lived here since 1884. He was connected with Captain Baum in digging the old artesian well.

Mr. Dunn left the city on the 5th of June last year for the Klondike regions, and was joined in San Francisco by a party of five gold seekers, some of whom were old miners. These men were Peter Harding, Thomas Green and D. H. Guerne, of New Mexico, with Charley Crewry and Dick Johnson, of San Francisco.

The party reached the mining district after the best and richest claims had been settled, but they staked off a claim on French Hill, near Sulphur creek, off Eldorado creek, about one mile from the Yukon river. Their claim was 250 feet by 1,000 feet, and was obtained from the Yukon district of the Canadian government. A fee of $15 was charged for recording the claim and a license of $10 was charged every man that worked in the mine. Then when the miner struck a rich streak and his mine paid him as much as $5,000 a year a royalty of 10 per cent was exacted by the government.

Mr. Dunn talked very interestingly of the mining country, and of the life led by the gold seekers. To a representative of The Constitution, in speaking of the way in which the valuable metal was mined, he said:

"Mining is done only in the winter when the ground is frozen hard for a considerable depth. To get a claim in paying condition or to see whether or not it will pay, we sink a shaft down through the frozen earth until we strike bed rock, which is done at any distance from 6 to 75 feet. The shaft is like a grave, being seven feet long and three and one-half feet wide. The pay streak is always struck near the rock, and is worked by a tunnel following it all around until it ends.

"The dirt is dug up and thrown out in a pile, where it remains until it can thaw. When it begins to thaw it is washed in a sluice box and the metal settles in the bottom. When it is desired to thaw the dirt with fires, it is left in the shaft, and a fire is made in the bottom of dry wood, green wood being placed on top in order to keep the heat close.

"We had fairly good luck with our claim, but did not make as much as we expected to make. There are very few miners whose claims pay more than expenses outside of the big claims that are scarce. There have been no new discoveries in the region recently that amounted to anything.

"One of the members of my party died on the 12th of May from scurvy at the Dawson hospital and was buried on the Dawson hill. He was Guerne, and was the only member of the five that was sick at all.

"Scurvy is a disease that is very prevalent, and many die from it. The doctors say that there is something in the climate that affects a person's health, and that when one is taken very sick there is little hope for recovery, the fatality being very great. I have seen cases of scurvy when the lips would turn black and the gums would swell up so that the teeth could be picked out with the fingers. The Indians who live there are subject to the disease the same as are the white people.

"It costs very much to live in the country, and I never expect it to develop very much more than it is at present until things are very much more changed. To live any ways decently ones expenses are more than $1,000 per year. I have seen condensed milk sell for $1.25 per can, sugar sell for $1.25 per pound and butter sell for $3.75 per two-pound bucket.

"I will not return at present, though I may go back to the district when things are changed from what they are now. I will probably return to my old profession of artesian well digging."

Mr. Dunn will remain in the city for several weeks before deciding just what he will do in the future.

CORN RAISING CONTEST IN GEORGIA 61 YEARS AGO

Rev. W. R. McConnell, an Episcopal clergyman from south Georgia, who is visiting relatives in the city, has a copy of an account of a corn raising contest which took place in Georgia in 1838, more than sixty years ago.

Mr. McConnell found the article in an old paper owned by William M. Kollock, who lives near Clarksville.

The contest was to ascertain who, among fifteen planters, could raise the most corn on an acre of land.

The laudable rivalry and the result of that contest will be read at this day with a great deal of interest by those who are engaged in or who feel an interest in agricultural pursuits in this state.

The clipping is taken from a copy of a paper called The Southern Agriculturalist, published at Charleston in 1839, when the editor was Hon. Bartholomew R. Carroll.

In 1838 fifteen of the leading planters in Georgia formed a society and agreed to each put up ten bushels of corn as a sort of pool, and the man who raised the most corn on a single selected acre should have all the 150 bushels.

The following is a copy of the certificate of the judges selected to decide the unique contest:

"The undersigned, a committee of the Agricultural Society of Liberty county, Georgia, do hereby certify that on the 15th of September last (1838) they measured carefully by sealed measure the product of corn raised by Dr. William P. McConnell from one acre of ground, manured, which yielded eighty-three bushels, three pecks and three quarts, for which (Dr. McConnell being the successful competitor) the society awards him the premium of 150 bushels of corn.

"WILLIAM T. WAY,
"E. W. RUSSELL,
"Committee."

After the decision in the contest there appeared an article in The Southern Agriculturalist signed by "Agricola," which was probably the non de plume of Dr. McConnell, giving some facts about his big yield of corn on his contest acre. A portion of the article was as follows:

"There were fifteen gentlemen enrolled as competitors for the prize, several of them having made from fifty to seventy-three bushels to the acre.

"So far as I know, eighty-three bushels of corn have never been made before from one acre of ground in the lower parts of either Georgia or South Carolina. Dr. McConnell's plantation lies on tide water and he selected for the experiment a piece of high land cleared perhaps before the revolution, and, of course, much worn, but for the last five or six years had been planted in cotton and highly manured.

"The corn (yellow gourd seed) was planted on the 10th of March on beds about fourteen inches in width, seven feet from the middle of one bed to the middle of the other; two rows on each bed a foot apart, the stalks also a foot apart in the rows and set in zigzag form.

"This left a clear alley of six feet and gave 12,000 stalks to the acre.

"The corn was plowed twice and kept clean with a hoe.

"I will remark that about the middle of June the beds were entirely covered with oak leaves to obviate the effects of a drought should it happen, but the rains the latter part of the month and the first week in July made the corn.

"The same society awarded to Mr. William Dunham the premium of $75 as the most successful competitor (out of fifteen) for having raised forty-six and a half bushels of corn on an acre of ground in its natural state."

In connection with this piece of agricultural history in Georgia it may be mentioned that the average yield of corn to the acre in the state is about eight bushels. Twenty bushels is a good crop, and forty bushels is superfine.

Once, it is said, Captain Jim Wright, who is a United States detective, made an enormous yield of corn on an acre of land on Shoal creek, a few miles from Atlanta. His yield, it was reported, was somewhere near eighty bushels, but there was no contest and the facts and figures bore no official data.

Rev. McConnell, who has the article about the corn contest of sixty-one years ago, is a son of Dr. McConnell, who won the prize.

G. N. H.

BANKERS

Guarantee Fund Life Association Of Atlanta, Ga.

A SUCCESSFUL SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

Before Taking Insurance You Should See Our New, Non-Forfeiting, Limited Payment Contracts.

These policies are the fairest, safest, most liberal limited payment contracts on the market today. Our premiums on these policies provide for as large accumulation of reserves as Old Line Companies take to guarantee their contracts of like character, but our expenses element is limited and defined in the policy, which makes our premium much less than the Old Line premium—the saving being effected in the expense element only.

OUR LIMITED PAYMENT CONTRACTS ARE BEST FOR THE INSURED.

Because—
We give loans and extended insurance each year beginning with the FIRST policy year instead of the third.

Because—
We give cash withdrawal values and paid-up insurance each year beginning with the second.

Because—
In case of death during the limited payment period we will pay beneficiary, IN ADDITION to policy, that portion of the reserve to the credit of the policy in excess of "ordinary life" reserve, making large additions to the insurance without extra charge.

Because—
Bankers is a conservative, well-managed compan

Because—
It is a Southern enterprise that has, by its faithfulness to the beneficiary, proved itself worthy of patronage.

Because—
It has paid every just claim in full and before due.

Because—
Last but not least, our Safety Clause represents modern wisdom in life insurance and precludes the possibility of failure.

First-class Agents wanted in every healthy locality. For information write

CRAIG COFIELD, Secretary and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

BROCK ELECTED PRINCIPAL.

He Is Now in Charge of the Kirkwood Public School.

The board of trustees of the public school of Kirkwood has elected Professor H. L. Brock to the position of principal, and the announcement is made that the school will open for the full term early in September with Professor Brock in charge; Mrs. W. E. Saunders, assistant, and Professor Raymond H. Barth as the director of music.

The school has accommodations for between one and two hundred pupils, and the trustees, consisting of the most prominent business men living in or near Kirkwood, are taking deep interest in its welfare.

Professor Brock is a graduate of the University of Georgia and is a splendid teacher. He says the standard of the school will be second to none of its size in Georgia.

Sores AND Ulcers

Capt. J. H. McBRAYER, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., says: "For years I suffered intensely from a running sore on my leg, caused by a wound received in the army. I was treated by a number of doctors, and took many blood medicines, without the slightest benefit. S. S. S. was recommended, and the first bottle produced a great improvement. The poison was forced out, and the sore healed up completely."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the best blood remedy because it cures the worst cases. It is guaranteed *purely vegetable*, and completely eliminates every trace of impure blood. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Half Fare, via Southern Railway, Account G. A. R. Encampment, September 1st, 2d and 3d.

For this occasion the Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Philadelphia at half fare on September 1st, 2d and 3d, limited to September 13th, with privilege of extension until September 30th, upon tickets being deposited with joint agent, Philadelphia, between September 5th and 9th inclusive, and payment of 50 cents. Round trip rates from Atlanta via Washington, all rail, $21.50, via Norfolk, $18.05. Rates open to everybody. The Southern is more than five hours quicker than any other line from Atlanta to Philadelphia and New York, and is the only line operating through cars Atlanta to Philadelphia and New York. The modern limited trains of the Southern—"The Washington and Southwestern Limited," and the "United States Fast Mail," running every day, are vestibuled throughout, and carry Pullman's finest sleeping cars and library-observation cars between Atlanta and Philadelphia and New York. Dining cars serve all meals en route. For complete information apply to the undersigned.

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Dist. Pass. Agent,
Kimball House Corner.

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Have Moved to Their New Building
20, 22 Trinity Ave.
And are better prepared than ever to do any Tin, Slat e or Galvanized Iron work.
Get Our Prices Before Ordering.

DON'T DELAY.
The low Shoes and Strap Sandals we are selling at 50 cents, some of them worth $4, will soon be gone. Come while your size is here. Carlton's, 36 Whitehall street.

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Dealers in All Kinds of City and Suburban Property, Farms, Mineral and Timber Lands.
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G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent.
14 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

Here is a piece of cheap property belonging to a gentleman who has had to move from Atlanta, and wishes to convert this into a home where he now lives. It is too nice a place to rent, and I am instructed to dispose of it at once, even if it has to go at a sacrifice.

A four-room house on a beautiful triangular lot, fronting 184 feet, just one block from the car line. It is in a beautiful grove, and in one of the best neighborhoods of the city. There is a mortgage on the property for $650, which is payable in monthly installments of $18. The entire place can be bought for $1,000. Call at once and get the particulars.

G. W. ADAIR.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
REAL ESTATE.

Good house and twenty acres of land in Newnan, Ga. A progressive town, forty miles south of Atlanta. For sale or exchange for Atlanta property.

Inman park lot, 100x250 feet; cheap as finding it in the road; $850.

West End home, 8 room house, corner lot, 53x150 feet; $2,500.

50x200 feet Frazier street; $450.

Piedmont avenue, 50x150 feet; $1,500.

West Peachtree street, 34x200 feet; half price, $700.

All descriptions of real estate. Large clientage and extensive correspondence.
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ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

124 Peachtree street, large corner store, $90.
161 Marietta street, store, $22.50.
49 N. Forsyth street, large ground-floor office, $17.50.
Corner Marietta and Magnolia street, about 10,000 square feet, floor space, suitable for light manufactory; rent very cheap.
Large brick warehouse, fronting W. & A. R. R., near Magnolia street; rent $25 per month.
Best coal and wood yard in city, corner Magnolia street and W. & A. R. R., cheap.
Beautiful offices in the Fitten building, best location and cheapest rent, heat, light, janitor, elevator service.
Large hall, third floor, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, $35.
Rooms in Healey and Emery-Steiner buildings.

RESIDENCES.

51 N. Forsyth st., 18 rooms	$60 00
210 Whitehall st., 10 rooms	35 00
419 Whitehall st., 7 rooms	24 00
98 Love st., 7 rooms	17 50
381 S. Pryor st., 7 rooms	25 00
323 Houston st., 8 rooms	22 50
95 Loyd st., 6 rooms	16 00
72 Markham st., 6 rooms	14 00

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Successor to ANSLEY BROS.
REAL ESTATE, RENTS AND LOANS
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FIRE INSURANCE.
12 East Alabama St

Here is a Bargain

Six-room house, good lot, near street cars, churches and schools; only $900; easy terms. If you want a home see me. I have a number of homes at low figures. Get one before winter.
J. C. HENDRIX, 12 S. Broad St.

SECRETARY ROOT ASKS GEORGIA FOR SIX ADDITIONAL OFFICERS

Telegram Was Received by Governor Candler Monday and He Has Had Roster of Officers Under Consideration.

FORMER OFFICERS WANTED

Governor Can Make No Appointments to New Regiments.

IS ONLY ASKED TO SUGGEST NAMES

Senator Clay and Congressman Adamson Return from Washington and Talk of the Call To Be Made for Five More New Regiments.

Georgia has been apportioned six officers for the new volunteer regiments that will be authorized by the war department in the next few days. The apportionment has been made according to population, or rather in proportion to the number of regiments sent by each state in the union to the Spanish-American war.

A telegram received by Governor Candler from Elihu Root, the new secretary of war, Monday morning explains in full the nature of the call to be made upon each of the several states. The telegram is as follows:

August 13, 1899.—Governor Allen D. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.—To meet any demand of the future for volunteer officers under act of congress approved March 2, 1898, you are requested to submit the names of two officers from each of the volunteer regiments from your state, mustered into service during the Spanish-American war, in order that their records may be examined and such further inquiry as suggests itself may be made, before there is any urgent pressure for action. In suggesting these names, youth, vigor, intelligence, character and fitness to command should be taken into consideration.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Acting under the instructions of the war department it will be the duty of Governor Candler to name two officers (commissioned) from each of the three regiments sent by this state to the Spanish-American war. The telegram clearly indicates that the recommendation by the governor of Georgia of any but commissioned officers will not be accepted.

As a result of the announcement in The Constitution of yesterday that Secretary Root had determined to let the governors of each of the several states recommend competent men for offices in future regiments, a flood of applications for indorsement were received by Governor Candler yesterday. In the morning mail more than a score of letters were found from men in the northern part of the state, some who had never served as soldiers in any capacity, and who desired to be appointed in the new regiments.

Governor Candler Talks.

Governor Candler was very busy during the morning hours considering the applications of those officers of the three late Georgia regiments, who had applied for positions under the new call. He stated that he wished it distinctly understood that he had not been called upon by the war department to make any appointment, that all he could do was to recommend six officers who had already served in the Spanish-American war, and leave it to the war department to consider their records and make such inquiries as the department saw fit. Governor Candler said:

"I wish I had a place for each of the men who have applied to me, but the telegram from the secretary of war is explicit, and calls only for six men, all of whom shall have been commissioned in the regiments authorized by the act of congress and approved March 2, 1899. Beyond this I cannot go, and, in fact, all I am permitted to do is to suggest to the war department the men who would fill the six positions with ability.

"The vast majority of the applications that have come to me are from men who did not serve in any of the three Georgia regiments, and however much I may want to suggest their names, it is out of the question, under the instructions I have received."

It is believed, judging from the telegram from Secretary Root, that the war department has in contemplation more than five new regiments, since Georgia, having only three commands in the late war, is called upon for six officers. According to the proportion of two officers to each volunteer regiment, a number of states in the north and west are entitled under the call to a great many more officers than Georgia.

Governor Candler at present has the roster of officers of the three Georgia regiments under consideration, and will make his recommendations to the war department possibly today or tomorrow.

Clay and Adamson Return.

Senator Clay and Congressman Adamson, who went to Washington to ascertain the exact situation with regard to appointments under any new call that may be made for troops, reached the city on the limited yesterday afternoon.

They stated that the telegram in The Constitution giving the result of their visit was substantially correct. How many troops are to be raised, and when the call is to be made they were not informed.

"We found the new secretary an exceedingly clever gentleman, though he was at first not inclined to be very communicative," said Senator Clay, in speaking of their visit. "He and General Corbin were disposed to be reticent about plans for the future, but, after talking a short while, the secretary gave us to understand that he had already communicated with the governors of the states, and that they, and not the senators and representatives in congress, were to be looked to for recommendations for the new officers. The fact that this has been done showed that the administration has determined upon a call for more troops. I judged that the call is not to be issued until after the regiments now being recruited are filled up, though the secretary did not say when it might be expected. He did impress upon us that the governors would be expected to recommend only men of military training, preferably those who served in Cuba or Porto Rico. How many Georgia is to get under this new call we were not informed, but it depends, of course, upon how many troops are called for; my idea is that the war department plan is to apportion out things according to the population of the states.

Secretary Root in Earnest.

"The new secretary," continued Senator Clay, "seemed especially anxious to keep free from the charges of favoritism and political influence that were made against his predecessor in the office. He impressed us with the honesty of his desire that only men of known ability and qualifications should be recommended by the governors for the positions of commissioned officers in the new regiments. He seemed to be particularly desirous that there should be no political influence brought to bear upon his department with regard to these places."

The senator repeated that he had not been informed of the number of new regiments the department is contemplating. If there are to be five, as stated, the information must have been obtained from some other source, as he did not know how many had been determined upon.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Many months ago, while the great J. Gordon Coogler was yet unknown to fame, a volume of his immortal verse fell into the hands of an appreciative newspaper man in Atlanta; and so enchanted was he by the merry warblings of this sweet bird from Tillman's state, that he immediately became a chronic Cooglerite.

The newspaper man called his fellow workers together and for at least seven long hours they were held spellbound while he poured into their ears the golden thoughts expressed in such incomparable verse as only the genius Coogler can write. Then and there the first and original Coogler club was organized and it was done with the sole purpose of making this great genius known to the world. It was a band of struggling literary men making an honest effort to place one of their number on the high pinnacle of fame where he belonged.

How well the club succeeded is now a matter of history the world of belles lettres over. From a simple country poet the great Coogler is now looked on as the world's greatest versifier. The sun never sets on his works. They have gone all over the face of the earth; and beyond the seas Coogler is read and appreciated as he is in his native land. It is said that his verse has been translated into many tongues, and in the distant climes of the orient the natives lisp the liquid lays of the south's own sweet singer. Throughout the civilized world Coogler is looked on as the greatest poet since the time of W. Shakespeare. Coogler clubs have sprung up all over the country and through their appreciative efforts Coogler is today the leading literary man of the new world.

All of this is said to show what the newspaper men have done for Coogler and also to bring out a strong characteristic of his. He is nothing if not grateful. A few weeks ago some youth fresh from college in the wilds of South Carolina made a vicious and malicious attack on the bard. At that time a member of The Constitution staff wrote a few modest words in defense of Coogler and Cooglerism. The article in The Constitution was short, but the alert and gracious eye of Coogler found it, and yesterday the following letter was received from him. It will be noted that our Coogler says that he will hereafter dedicate all of his best works to the Atlanta Coogler Club, an act that the club will ever be grateful for. Following is the letter:

"Columbia, S. C., August 11, 1899.—Editor The Passing Throng'—My Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure I read your article in The Constitution of August 5th, based on my reply to a college student's criticism of my works.

"It is difficult for me to find words adequate to express to you my thanks and appreciation for your manly defense of my works. Give me a dozen of such journals in this country as The Atlanta Constitution—given to justice and truth—and the heart that breathes forth this weak and humble muse will be greatly encouraged to a new and vigorous life.

"I shall never cease to praise the kind people of Atlanta, and especially the Coogler club, Stanza I for their interest in my works.

"Though you may not hear from me often, owing to the fact of my having so many letters to write in answer to inquiries about my verses, yet remember I will not forget Atlanta, and especially the club that has so highly honored me; the very best of my works will in future be dedicated to them.

"Again thanking you, I am, yours very sincerely, J. GORDON COOGLER."

Hon. W. F. Copeland, of Lafayette, member of the legislature, is at the Kimball.

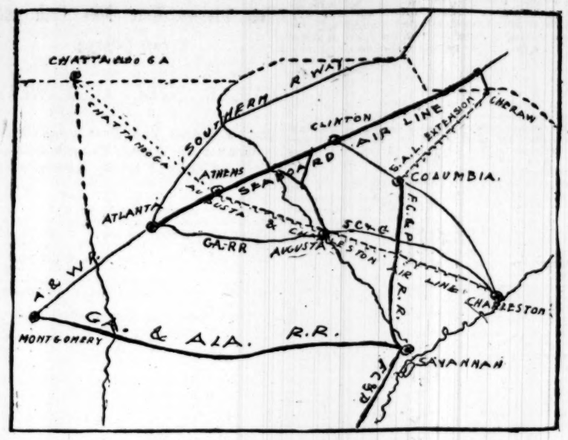
Colonel D. W. Meadow, of Douglasville, is at the Kimball.

Hon. W. E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville, is at the Kimball.

W. A. Bohanan, a prominent young business man of Grantville, is at the Kimball.

The Only
KIND THAT WON'T CAKE
FAVORITE
Table Salt
Sold in dust proof and air tight boxes. At the grocer's. 5 and 10 cent sizes.
DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.
St. Clair, Mich.

A SHORTER ROUTE TO AUGUSTA CONTEMPLATED



The Dotted Line Between Chattanooga and Augusta Indicates the Route of the Proposed New Road.

This time it looks as though Atlanta will have a new line and a short line to Augusta.

The Seaboard has started a surveying party from Augusta to run a line to Athens, and when it is built it will shorten the distance between this city and Augusta.

A charter will be secured for the new company. The papers are being prepared by King & Spalding, of Atlanta, and next week the application for charter will be advertised in each county through which the road will run.

The name of the line will be the Chattanooga, Augusta and Charleston Air-Line. Its incorporators will be:

Goodwyn Rhett, George W. Williams, Jr., C. Walburn, W. B. Chisholm, Charleston.

Thomas W. Alexander, Boykin Wright, J. D. Dawson, Paul Mustin, Charles S. Head, James N. Jackson, Augusta.

A. H. Hodgson, Athens.

Joseph M. Brown, Jack J. Spalding, Atlanta.

S. W. Travers, Edmund Randolph Williams, Richmond, Va.

A survey has been made from Augusta to Charleston. When this line was being run various rumors were circulated about it. Some thought the Louisville and Nashville was behind it, but it turned out to be a move by the new owners of the Seaboard.

There is reason to believe that the road will be built from Athens to Augusta, and on to Charleston. Between Athens and Augusta there is some good farming territory without a convenient railroad outlet. From Augusta to Charleston the territory is not so good. From Athens to Charleston construction would be very expensive. The state of Georgia would probably be willing to sell the Northeastern, which extends from Athens to Lula, thirty-nine miles.

It is reasonable to assume that the line from Athens to Chattanooga will be the last built. If the Seaboard should build from Charleston to Chattanooga it would have no friendly connection there for western business. Both the Southern and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis would send all their business around by Atlanta over their own rails to get the long haul.

The accompanying map shows the route of the proposed Chattanooga, Augusta and Charleston Air-Line.

All railroads are straight lines on their own maps, and while the Georgia appears to be as short in the map as the route by Athens, the actual distance is shorter by the Athens route.

Messrs. King & Spalding stated yesterday that they could not give any information beyond the fact that they were preparing the legal papers, and would file an application with the secretary of state for a charter.

The Seaboard is building from Cheraw, S. C., to Columbia in order to get direct connection with the Florida Central and Peninsular for Florida.

The Seaboard and the Southern are racing in constructing new lines. The Southern is building toward Savannah as fast as work can be pushed. Contractors are under forfeits, and the work is being rushed.

It has been suggested that the future of the south has attracted the attention of northern and foreign capitalists, who are building up a system to compete with the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville, which are getting very close together.

The report that the Atlantic Coast Line has obtained a half interest in the lease of the Georgia railroad is not considered, at all improbable. The Louisville and Nashville have had to make good the rental, and in order to do it has had to put up an average of $75,000 a year above the Georgia's net earnings. The lease has eighty years yet to run, and if this deficit continues it will amount to $6,000,000. As the Louisville and Nashville has $1,000,000 collateral up to protect the Georgia's stockholders, it may be willing to take in a partner and take down some of its collateral.

TWENTY-NINTH IS NEARLY COMPLETE

Only Two Hundred and Fifty More Men Needed.

TARGET PRACTICE MONDAY

Second Battalion Will Be Sent to Waco Then.

RECRUITING STATIONS ARE CHANGED

Almand Goes to Cedartown—Board of Survey Met Yesterday, and Officer Sent for Deserter.

The work of enlisting the full number of men required in the Twenty-ninth regiment is rapidly nearing completion. Only a few more days will be required to fill every company. There are now enlisted the total number of 1,050 men, and only 1,309 are required to fill the companies. Thus it is that only 259 men are needed before the final preparations for going to the Philippines are completed.

The men are being put through a hard course of drilling now, and they will soon be in condition to go forth to battle. Colonel Hardin has decided to send the Second battalion to the rifle ranges for practice next Monday. For some time it has been known that the men would be sent to the ranges for work there, but not until this morning has the announcement of what battalion would be sent first, and the day they would be sent, been published. After the Second battalion has had a sufficient practice the other battalions will be sent to the ranges and put through a hard course of work. They will each spend a week or more at target practice.

Captain W. A. Paul yesterday reported for duty to Colonel Hardin. He was formerly connected with the First Maine heavy artillery, and his home is in Louisville, Me. He is a well trained officer and will prove popular with the other officers and men of the regiment.

Two changes were made yesterday morning in the recruiting stations. Lieutenant E. H Almand was ordered to close the recruiting station at Carrolton, Ga., and go to Cedartown, where, with one enlisted man, he was ordered to open another recruiting station. The station in Jacksonville was also ordered closed, and Lieutenant R. O. Pike, who was in charge of this office, was ordered to Gainesville, Fla., to open a station there.

All the regiments recently organized have been filled but the Twenty-ninth, and the officers will make an extra effort to fill it before Saturday night, and it is expected they will be successful. In case they do, it is probable they will be ordered to San Francisco about the 15th of September, as several of the new regiments have been requested to report there at that time.

Board of Survey Met.

The recently appointed board of survey met for its first session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Fort. Several men charged with desertion were brought before them and their cases were investigated.

The board consists of the following officers: Major Blair D. Taylor, Chaplain O. J. Nave and Lieutenant H. M. Bankhead. They were ordered to meet yesterday several days ago. The men ordered to appear before this sitting of the board were Elmer E. Campbell, an unassigned recruit of the Eighth infantry, and Frank Nally, Charles Crandall, James Dickey and Bert Hills, all members of Company B, of the Seventh infantry. They were all charged with desertion. Their cases were investigated, but the report could not be obtained, as it will have to be acted upon by the war department before published.

Sergeant James R. Stanley, of the Seventh infantry, was sent to Dayton, Tenn., yesterday morning to conduct Buck Lockmiller back to the fort, who recently deserted from the Twenty-ninth and returned to his home. The prisoner will arrive this morning under charge of the sergeant.

MOB TRIES TO KILL NEGRO PREACHER

Evangelist Reed Stoned and Shot at Last Night.

HE WAS HOLDING SERVICES

Stood the Stones, but the Pistol Made Him Flee for Safety.

MOB WAS COMPOSED OF DRUNKEN NEGROES

Police Sent for but Mob Had Dispersed—Reed May Be Wounded. He Can't Be Found.

Evangelist Reed, a well-known negro preacher, was assaulted by a mob of negroes last night about 9 o'clock, who tried to murder him while he was holding an open air meeting.

Reed has been preaching on the streets in Atlanta for several months in different parts of the city. Last night he held an open air meeting at the corner of Butler and Baker streets. During the services a crowd of drunken negroes came up and attempted to stop the preaching. Reed appealed to them to let him alone. The mob ordered him to quit preaching and leave the place. Reed held his ground, although advised by friends to let the mob have its way.

The drunken negroes pelted the preacher with stones, several of which struck him and some of the congregation.

Reed continued preaching, talking louder than ever as the stones flew through the air.

One of the mob drew a pistol and deliberately fired a shot at the preacher.

This was too much for the faith and fortitude of the evangelist and he left the scene very hurriedly.

The matter was reported to Bicycle Officers Bankston and Goodwin, and they went to the place as quickly as possible. They found that the mob had dispersed, but a large crowd of negroes was still there discussing the matter with much excitement.

Some of the negroes who witnessed the attempt to kill the evangelist said he had been shot, while others said they did not believe the pistol ball hit him.

The officers looked for Reed, but all they could learn concerning him was that he was last seen going down the street like May Hempstead in the stretch.

The policemen say they have the names of some of the mob and they will probably make several arrests this morning.

Reed is a quiet and inoffensive old negro. The attack upon him was without provocation or cause. The officers believe the drunken negroes were opposed to preaching in the neighborhood because they wanted their portion of the city as tough and as free from religious influences as possible.

An effort will be made today to find Reed—if he has stopped anywhere within the city limits.

$6.00 to St. Simon's Island and Return—$6.50 to Cumberland and Return.

The Southern railway sells week-end tickets for Saturday evening trains limited to the Monday following at the above rates. Through sleepers between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Note—The Cumberland Island hotel is now open. June 10-sat wed tf

CONVENTION MAY BE CALLED SOON

Industrial League May Convene To Approve Committee's Work.

TO DRAFT SUITABLE ADDRESS

President Orr Has Appointed the Committee of Five.

WILL BEGIN THE SPECIAL WORK AT ONCE

Book of Proceedings of Convention Has Been Completed and Is Being Mailed to Members.

In accordance with the resolution presented and adopted at the last session of the Industrial League convention, held last month in the city, President J. K. Orr has appointed a special committee to draft a suitable address to be sent all over the state to the business men, expressing the objects of the league and the best way of realizing them.

This committee is composed of the following named gentlemen:

J. K. Orr, chairman, Atlanta; J. F. Hanson, Macon; S. G. McLendon, Thomasville; Robert C. Alston, Atlanta, and T. H. Martin, Atlanta.

It is highly probable that as soon as this committee has prepared a rough draft of the proposed address, a special convention of the Industrial League will be called for the purpose of taking action upon the report of the committee.

The resolution calling for the drafting of a suitable address was presented by Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, at the last session of the convention, and too late for action to be taken in regard to the matter. In order to facilitate matters somewhat, President Orr appointed a committee of three to recommend the points to be covered by the address. The committee's recommendation was unanimously favored.

The report of the committee of three was as follows:

The committee to which was referred the question of drafting an address expressive of the views, principles and purposes of this convention, and all whom it represents in the south, beg leave to recommend the following:

That a committee of five, of which the president of this convention shall be chairman, be appointed by the chair whose duty it shall be to formulate an address in which said committee shall incorporate the views of the mercantile and industrial interests of the south on the following subjects:

1. The payment and the collection of debts; and, as the fundamental principal underlying both, the inviolability of contract.

3. The protection by law of all forms of invested capital after the same is invested, and the repeal of all laws which have the effect of imposing double taxes.

4. The opposition of this convention and all fair-minded men to the enactment of any law, state or federal, which would have the effect of enabling the debtor to cancel his obligation with less value than he received from his creditor at the time of making the debt.

5. The earnest desire of all interests in the south to see the speedy completion of the Nicaraguan canal as a great international channel of commerce, the opening of which would be greatly to the advantage of the commerce and manufacture of the southern states. Respectfully submitted,

J. F. HANSON, Chairman.
S. G. McLENDON.
ROBERT C. ALSTON.

Committee of Five Named.

Pursuant to the suggestions in that report, President Orr yesterday named the committee of five, and a letter setting forth the appointments was mailed last night to all the members of the Industrial League.

This official communication is as follows:

To Members of the Southern Industrial League—Gentlemen: Your especial attention is called to a resolution reported by the committee on scope and purpose and unanimously adopted. This resolution may be said to incorporate the essence of the work accomplished by the convention.

While the Southern Industrial League is in no sense a political organization, and will not, under any circumstances, become involved in politics, it is of especial importance just at this time, when we are on the eve of a new century and on the eve of a national campaign as well, that the business men of the south give candid expression to their views on various economic questions and on the public issues of the day.

The following committee has been appointed, under the resolution, to draft an address that shall express the straightforward opinion of the men who have at heart the best interests and material progress of the south: J. K. Orr, chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Hanson, Macon, Ga.; S. G. McLendon, Thomasville, Ga.; Robert C. Alston, Atlanta, Ga.; T. H. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.

It is altogether probable that this committee will feel unwilling to take the responsibility of issuing an address of such great importance without first submitting it to a convention of the league's membership, called especially to consider and pass upon the views which are to go to the world as the south's industrial pronunciamento.

The committee will meet in the near future to discuss a preliminary draft of the address, and the advisability of calling a convention of the league to give final consideration to the address will be decided upon at this first meeting of the committee. The decision of the committee on this point will be announced in the public press. Very truly yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
T. H. Martin, Secretary.

The book of the proceeding of the first convention of the Industrial League has been completed and is now being mailed to the members of the association. It contains ninety-six pages and is made up of the proceedings of the three days of the session.

TWO BROTHERS ARE DROWNED

Irvine Burdette Loses His Life Trying To Save Jeff Burdette.

Columbia, S. C., August 15.—(Special.)—At Perry Hudson's millpond in Greenville county yesterday evening Jeff Burdette, a lad of thirteen years, was in the pond bathing, and attempted to swim across to a rail in the pond. His sister and the two daughters of Dr. G. B. Moore, of this city, had been bathing in the pond with the boy, but they had gone out on the bank. When he got some distance from the bank the young ladies for a moment were not looking at him, but when they turned again to see him the boy was missing, and just at that time his brother Irvine came upon the scene and plunged at once into the water without disrobing. After diving twice for the body, he began to struggle in the water, and sank for the third time in the sight of the young ladies. The alarm was given and neighbors began to assemble, when a number of them jumped into the pond, but they were unable to find the bodies. The pond was drawn off, and in a couple of hours the two bodies were found lying within a few feet of each other. Irvine Burdette was twenty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and three children. The funeral takes place this morning at the Roper Mountain Baptist church.

Mr. J. B. Jackson is visiting his cousin, Mr. Ed L. Jackson, of Cartersville, Ga., and is having a gay time. He will be absent from the city for a week or ten days longer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Cramps, Burns, Sunburns, Mosquito Bites, Backaches, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Internally

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus.

Radway's Ready Relief in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Sleeplessness, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

BROU'S INJECTION.
A PERMANENT CURE
of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required.
Sold by all druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
MANUFACTURING SITE.

We have a central location for a manufacturing plant on a corner and extending back to the railroad near the Mitchell street viaduct for sale at a price that should interest you.

TO HOME SEEKERS.

No. 201 Washington street, 8-room, 2-story house, lot 51x200 feet, close in, between Rawson and Clarke streets, east front, for $6,500. This is a great opportunity to buy a handsome home in the best part of Washington street.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

DROPSY CURED
With all its complications. A valuable discovery, DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F, Atlanta, Ga.

C. H. Girardeau. W. C. Black.

GIRARDEAU & BLACK.

Below we offer four bargains which we propose to sell within the next three days:

$1,850—Spot cash for 6-room house, brand new and up to date in all its appointments, 441 Pulliam; rents for $200 per year.

$1,200—88 acres within two miles of College Park, worth $2,000.

$600—For property on Gartrell street renting for $7 per month; lot alone worth the money.

$1,100—For 40-feet front by 140 feet deep, on paved street, within ½ mile of center, worth $1,500 cash of anybody's money.

The above are all crack O'Jacks, and will sell on sight.

Property owners desiring to sell, communicate with us.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 N. Broad street.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

MONEY to patent ideas frequently secured through The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. 2-22-30t

HOT AIR furnace work of all kinds. Moncrief Furnace Co., 59 South Forsyth street.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—September 1st, one of the best brick stores on Marietta street. Mrs. Nally, 253 Luckie street. 8-13—Sun wed 6 t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—ARMY TENTS and cots; tents $1.50, $2 and $2.50; cots, 50c, 75c and $1, at the Southern Auction and Clommission Company, 62 Decatur street. 8-16-2t wed thu

COWS—One Holstein cow and calf, six gallons; also two Jerseys, three gallons each. Apply 160 Richardson street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 good second-hand brick. Address, stating price, R. Alexander, care Constitution.

WANTED—Old gold, highest cash price paid or will exchange for new goods. A. L. Delkin, 10 Peachtree st. 6-25-6m

LOST.

LOST—On Whitehall, Hunter or Washington streets, a pair gold frame spectacles; Kellam & Moore case. Finder please return to Constitution and get reward.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS"—$100 invested by my "safe method" in grain or stocks has paid $1,000 profits in 30 days; references furnished; write for particulars. Richard Oliver, Banker and Broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. 8—13—sun-wed

$200 INVESTED secures $50 weekly income; safe, conservative proposition; second successful year; prospectus free. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York. 8—10—3m

LOOK HERE—Let us figure with you to put in a furnace. Don't wait; time is money. Moncrief Furnace Co., 'Phone 1712. 7-28 tf

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

ANY location desired at prices to suit; we save you time and trouble; information free. Atlanta Board and Room Renting Agency, 28 Grant building.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Large room on north side, close in, for storing furniture. Address 201 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

OUR STOCK was bought before the advance; best sawmill on the market; portable outfits; 8-25 h. p. stationary, 20 to 70 h. p. Special prices on application. Quick delivery. Malsby & Co., 29 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 8-9-10t

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

WANTED—Salesmen.

CIGARS—An experienced salesman on commission for Georgia and Alabama to sell straight goods. No prizes given away. Merit only wins. Established 28 years. Those selling plug tobacco, liquors or drugs preferred. O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. 8-15—5t

WANTED—Male Help.

STONE CONTRACTORS—I want bids on 20,000 lineal feet, six-inch granite curbing, according to city engineer's specifications. J. M. Meighan, Birmingham, Ala. 8-16-wed sun

FIVE men of good address, hustlers, to represent the Birmingham Debenture-Redemption Company; men that understand the homestead plan and old line life insurance preferred; both salary and commission paid. For further particulars address Wm. L. Dodd, secretary, Birmingham, Ala. 8-16-2t

WANTED—Stenographer; a good position to young man who is energetic; none but first-class operators considered; state experience, salary desired, references, age. Address, in own handwriting, B. A., Constitution office. 8-16-5t

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, with satisfactory references, can get employment at Warm Springs hotel, Warm Springs, Ga. Apply at once. Charles L. Davis.

TRAVELING MEN WANTED for Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas to sell a line of men's shoes from 90c to $2.00 for the Suffolk Shoe Mfg. Co., Boston. Address H. C. Everding Co., Syracuse, N. Y. 8-15 7t

CUSTOM CUTTERS wanted—There is always room "at the top," and A. D. Rude's great modern system will help you to get there. Send $10 to the New York Cutting School, 111 West 34th street, New York city, and receive the entire system with boxwood square and full information for self-instruction. aug 13 16 t

COPIST—Young man to do writing at home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. 7-2 sun wed.

WANTED—Reliable man. Compensation $18 per week. Reference required. Address Globe Company, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. 8-15 3t

YOUNG MEN, our catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in two months and place you in position to earn $60 monthly. Special inducements to applicants from distance; mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo. 8-13 6t

CIGARS—An experienced salesman on commission for Georgia and Alabama to sell straight goods. No prizes given away. Merit only wins. Established 28 years. Those selling plug tobacco, cigars or drugs preferred. O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. 8-10 6t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, lady or man, permanent position; answer in own handwriting. None but Yost operators to apply. Address Insurance, care Constitution.

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply 385 Capitol avenue. 8-15 2t

WANTED—Two neat and energetic ladies in our order department; liberal pay. F. Cassidy, room 30, Grant building.

WANTED—Experienced white nurse who can also do sewing, to live in house. Address Field, care Constitution. 8-13 sun wed fri

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position September 1st, by young lady to teach children in family or private school. Address X. Y., care Constitution office.

FIRST CLASS MILLINER, with several years' experience in city trade wants position. Address "Milliner," care Constitution. 7-19 8t wed s

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Comfortable rooms with good table fare for several young men at $4 per week at 134 Ivy st.

WANTED—Couple or two young men to occupy elegant furnished rooms with board at 23 Washington street. Terms reasonable. 8-13 2t

WANTED—Boarders. Pleasant rooms, with board. The Normandie, 286 Peachtree. 8-15 tues wed fri

WANTED—Agents.

RUBBER COLLARS, white and fancy; 125 styles; patented rubber necktles; all colors; big commission; exclusive territory; guaranteed goods. State previous occupation; inclose stamp for reply. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Lady agents everywhere to sell Mammalloids. Emma T. Crellin, 1270 Broadway, N. Y. 8-1-12t tues

FORRENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Inman Park, or will sell furniture and rent house. Apply room 300, Lowndes building. 8-16-3t

TWO young men to occupy nice, large room, with two suits furniture; private family; also board if preferred. 45 Luckie street. 8-11-6t

MONEY TO LOAN.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. 405 Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT money to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Georgia and Alabama farm loans. Purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, room 18, Joseph E. Brown building, Pryor and Wall streets.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice Georgia farms and business town property at very low rates

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission charge. E. S. McCandless, Cashier, 9 E. Alabama st.

WE lend money to railroad employees; also on real estate and on bonds and stock. J. H. & H. L. James. 8-16-2t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE bought, sold and exchanged on most favorable terms. W. A. Foster, room 18, Brown building, Pryor and Wall streets. 8-16-6m

LOTS FOR SALE—T. C. McCrory is our agent at College Park. He is there all the time and will take great pleasure in showing you. Terms easy and prices low. New Manchester Co., Atlanta, Ga. 8-15-1m

WHY PAY rent, when you can buy one of those beautiful new six-room Highland ave. houses for $20 monthly. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building. 6-24-tf

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

NEILL ISSUES HIS FORECAST

Promise Per Acre Equal if Not Superior to That of Last Year.

A PERFECT TEMPERATURE

A Large Crop Is Assured in Every State.

100,000 BALES LOST IN BRAZOS VALLEY

Rapidity with Which Crop Has Advanced and Its Enormous Fruitage Will Soon Make It Independent of Future Weather—Causes Slump.

Mr. H. M. Neill, the New Orleans cotton statistician, issues the following circular letter as to the cotton crop of 1899-1900:

New Orleans, La., August 12, 1899.—For the present crop I am satisfied that, on the average, the promise per acre is fully equal, if not superior, to that of last year at this date.

"The temperature has been perfect, and the rainfall generally sufficient and most opportune, with alternations of fine weather so that the crop is now very far advanced and so heavily fruited that with ordinary weather, a large crop is assured in every state.

"Texas, with the exception of the loss in the Brazos valley (which will hardly reach 100,000 bales), has been peculiarly favored with alternate rain and sunshine, and now promises the best crop to the acre ever known.

"The rapidity with which the crop has advanced, over the whole country, and the enormous fruitage will soon make it independent of future weather, and make a great crop certain, no matter how early a frost should come. We shall doubtless hear of much shedding; the fruitage is so immense that no plant could ever carry it all to maturity.

"It must be borne in mind that while the past crop (1898-99) will sum up the largest on record, its possibilities, but for the dreadful weather of December, January and February, were vastly greater than the crop realized, and it is from this vast possibility, which now exists for this year also, that any trifling loss from decreased acreage, or any subsequent deterioration, must be deducted.

"H. M. NEILL."

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 15.—Demand for staple cottons well sustained on home account, but buying for export quiet. Brown sheetings and drillings in favored export brands occasionally ⅛c to¼c higher. Stocks bare and mills well sold ahead. Bleached cottons also generally well sold with average demand. Prices tending against buyers. Denims are becoming scarce and prices are firm. Print cloths unchanged. Prints and ginghams, average business. Good business in men's wear woolen and worsted fancy fabrics.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5 9-16c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 3½d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6 5-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 6⅞c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5⅞c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 6 1-16c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 6¼c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5¾c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6⅜c.
Charleston—Nominal; middling 5⅞c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 6c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale	Closing bid and asked.
August	5 73	5 74	5 64	5 64	5 65-67
September	5 69	5 75	5 65	5 65	5 66-67
October	5 90	5 76	5 83	5 85	5 35-86
November	5 94	6 01	5 90	5 91	5 90-91
December	6 00	6 05	5 93	5 94	5 94-95
January	6 04	6 10	5 97	5 98	5 98-99
February	6 07	6 07	6 07	6 07	6 01-03
March	6 13	6 17	6 05	5 05	6 05-06
April	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 08-10
May	6 19	6 23	6 12	6 12	6 12-13
June	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 15-17
July					

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK.	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	2582	1294	7797	6953	350223	223045
Monday	3192	933	179	1477	353903	212020
Tuesday	3253	2936	830	5803	356350	207008
Wednesd'y						
Thursday						
Friday						
Totals	9027	5115	8806	14233		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	5 56	February	5 73
September	5 53	March	5 77
October	5 56	April	5 81
November	5 60	May	5 85
December	5 65	June	
January	5 69	July	

Closed steady.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, August 14—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, quiet with prices lower; middling uplands 3½; sales 7,000; American 6,300; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 900.

Futures opened easy.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
August	3 27-64	3 27½	Buyers
August-September	3 26-64	3 26½	Buyers
September-October	3 25-64	3 25½	Sellers
October-November	3 23-64	3 24	Sellers
November-December	3 22-64	3 22½	Sellers
December-January	3 22-64	3 22½	Sellers
January-February	3 22-64	3 22½	Sellers
February-March	3 22-64	3 23	Sellers
March-April	3 23-64	3 23½	Buyers

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, August 15.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,600 bales; middling uplands 6 5-16; gulf 6 9-16; net receipts none, gross 62; stock 145,106.

New Orleans, August 15.—Cotton spot steady; sales 1,750; middling 5⅞; receipts 599; stock 133,373.

Galveston, Augusta 15.—Cotton steady; middling 6 1-16; sales 92; receipts 2,353; stock 10,754.

Mobile, August 15.—Cotton nominal; middling 5¾; receipts 30; stock 5,671.

Savannah, August 15.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞; sales 28; receipts 32; stock 11,357.

Charleston, August 15.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅞; receipts 5 stock 5,548.

Wilmington, August 15.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞; stock 9,173.

Norfolk, August 15.—Cotton steady; middling 6¼; receipts 11; stock 21,556.

Baltimore, August 15.—Cotton nominal; middling 6½; receipts 625; stock 7,267.

Boston, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅜; receipts net 177, gross 528.

Philadelphia, August 15.—Cotton dull; middling 6 9-16; receipts 760; stock 6,505.

St. Louis, August 15.—Cotton steady; middling 5 15-16; sales 1,650; receipts 172; stock 67,685.

Memphis, August 15.—Cotton steady; middling 5 15-16; receipts 73; sales 100; shipment 448; stock 64,787.

Augusta, August 15.—Cotton steady; middling 6¾; sales 54; receipts 41; stock 7,769.

Houston, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; sales 46; receipts 2,894; stock 12,779.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY.

In Nearly All Sections Cotton Is Opening Rapidly.

Washington, August 15.—The following is the weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

"Very favorable weather conditions prevailed during the week in the Ohio valley, and generally in the middle south Atlantic and east gulf states, throughout the central and southern Rocky mountain districts and on the Pacific coast. Drought prevails in the lower lake region, northern New England and portions of the central and west gulf states, while the lower Missouri, Red river of the north and central Mississippi valleys have suffered from excessive rains, severe and destructive hailstorms occurring in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. Rainfalls amounting from one-half to more than one inch—remarkable for the season—occurred in Washington and Oregon, and although retarding harvesting in Oregon and causing some damage to oats in Washington, were generally beneficial.

"This has been another very favorable week for corn except over southern Missouri, central Kansas and in central and western Nebraska, where it needs rain, the crop has generally made decided advancement. It is estimated that early corn in the principal corn states of the central valleys will be safe from frost by September, and the late crop by September 30th.

"Stacking and threshing of spring wheat has been generally delayed by rains and violent hailstorms in the Red river valley have caused a loss estimated at 2,000,000 bushels in North Dakota, and about 50 per cent of the expected yield of 50,000 acres in Minnesota, while high winds have lodged and shelled considerable rice grain in the first named state.

"Oats in stacks have sustained some damage from moisture in Missouri. Harvesting of this crop is now practically complete.

"In nearly all sections cotton is opening rapidly and picking is in general progress. While complaints of shedding continue general, they are somewhat less numerous than in the previous week, over the eastern half of the cotton belt. Rust is, however, still prevalent, and is increasing in the central and eastern districts. In the north, central and western portions of the cotton belt the condition of cotton is decidedly less promising than at the close of the previous week.

"The reports concerning tobacco continue favorable in nearly all tobacco states. The crop ash, however, sustained some damage from storms in New York and from too much rain in southern Indiana, and has suffered from drought in Pennsylvania. Cutting is in progress in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states and will be general during the coming week in New York.

"Under the favorable conditions of the past month plowing for fall seeding is exceptionally well advanced."

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 15.—The wheat market opened ⅜c lower this morning influenced by the failure of the Liverpool markets to respond to our advance of yesterday and somewhat change of general sentiment from the bull to the bear side of the market. Trading showed a little activity at the start, but soon became dull and mostly of a local character, although foreigners were doing a little on both sides. After the opening prices showed fractional changes both up and down, but fluctuations were within a very narrow limit. The good weather for harvesting, both at home and abroad, was rather discouraging to the bulls, who in some instances were selling. Estimates were current of a total of 500,000,000 bushels both winter and spring. Northwestern cars amounted to 208, against 199 last week and 244 last year. Wheat was quiet and easier during the afternoon, closing weak.

Corn was dull and easier at the start in sympathy with wheat. Crop prospects continue good, but the market was generally steady on light offerings and good demand for cash. Corn was easier late, closing weak.

Oats were dull and featureless at a slight decline in sympathy with the other markets. Receipts continue fair and the new crop is showing up well. Oats were dull and easier at the close.

Provisions opened steady on the firmer live hog market, but during the morning ruled dull and easier under a light speculative demand. Provisions were weaker during the afternoon, closing quiet.

W.H. Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New Orleans, August 15.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.63	5.71	5.56	5.56-57
December	5.73	5.80	5.65	5.65-66
January	5.80	5.84	5.71	5.69-70

Bearish influences preponderated today. Liverpool was 4-64d lower, weather reports were more favorable from the cotton belt, rains being reported in many sections, including Texas; the movement of the new crop gives every evidence of being liberal, and lastly Mr. Neill's circular, in which he figures on a third colossal crop. He declares the crop as an average fully equal to last year. First prices here were at a decline of 10 points from last night's close with a rally later on, only to be subsequently lost, October selling as low as 5.55, representing a decline on the day of 15 points and attributable to longs realizing and selling out stop orders. It may occur, however, that the buoyancy of trade and the belief among the well informed in a diminished yield may be sufficient to offset the temporary bearish influence.

Associated Press Cotton Report.

New York, August 15.—More pacific conditions prevailed at the cotton exchange today, yet the market was still very active. Neill's cotton crop report, forecasting the possibility of a 12,000,000 bale crop produced some effect upon the local market through its influence upon the cables, which declined 3@3½ at Liverpool. The Liverpool decline was ascribed by private cables, chiefly to Neill's circular. The market opened steady with a decline of 5 to 8 points. Prices, however, were soon back again to yesterday's closing figures on buying for Wall street account and covering on a large scale. The effects of Neill's estimate were felt when this demand subsided, and the market again turned weak and prices fell away sharply. The government chart failed to indicate any sign of rain in the southwest, and Texas reports continued bad. Despite this general outside support was withdrawn and for the remainder of the session local sentiment was exceedingly nervous. At one time in the afternoon the net decline was a matter of 12@14 points due principally to liquidation following the appearance of outside selling orders. The market was finally steady at net decline of 10@13 points.

L. de Gumoens & Son's Cotton Letter

By Private Wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, August 15.—As a result of the Neill scare, Liverpool made a sharp decline this morning. New York opened 6 points lower and rallied 3 points in view of weather reports showing no break in the drought. There was little snap to the market, and the bulls were demoralized. Continued dry weather may again lead to activity, but the outlook this morning was discouraging. Spots at Liverpool declined 1-16d and futures 3 points. Spot sales 7,000. Texas correspondents today reported damage by drought ranging from 15 to 50 per cent. One hundred correspondents write to this effect. The weekly government report states that less promising outlook in some other districts. During the afternoon the market weakened and at 2 o'clock p. m. showed 8 to 10 points loss. Stop orders helped break the market, and there was somewhat of a scramble to liquidate. New York spots were 1-16c lower. The government bulletin showed no rain in sight for Texas or the gulf states. Several large firms sold freely during the afternoon. Last prices showed 10 to 13 points loss for the day.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York August 15.—Coffee, options opened unchanged and steady and advancing 5 points on covering, ruled nerveless and uninteresting. Speculative interest on all sides was dormant; sellers were held in restraint by current low prices and buyers by large receipts, unfavorable cables and apathy in the spot department; closed barely steady and unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 12,500 bags, including August 4.40, December 4.85, January 4.90, February 4.95, March 5.00@5.05, April 5.10, May 5.15. Spot Rio dull and easy; mild barely steady.

Sugar, raw weak; fair refining 3 15-16; centrifugal 96-test 4½; molasses sugar 3 13-16. Refined about steady.

New Orleans, August 15.—Sugar steady; no open kettle; centrifugal yellows 4⅜@4¾; seconds 2½@4¼. Molasses dull; centrifugal 6@14.

BEARS IN EVIDENCE

Attacked Stock Vigorously and Came Off with Flying Colors.

INDUSTRIALS THE SUFFERERS

Iron and Steel Stocks Sympathized. Tobacco Made a Sensational Advance—Money Easier.

New York, August 15.—The bear element was in evidence all day today in the stock market and came off with flying colors. They made a vigorous attack in the morning, and by 2 o'clock seemed to have exhausted their efforts. The average level of prices, including the majority of standard stocks, rose at that time to the best prices of the day in sympathy with the sensational advance of American Tobacco. In the last half hour of the trading the bears concentrated a vigorous assault upon the Brooklyn Transit. They drew that stock down an extreme 5⅛ to 108½ and effectually broke the market successfully, overriding all efforts to support values. The industrial specialties suffered most severely, and the reaction in the railroads reached a point in only a few cases. A few of the railroad stocks which had shown early strength succeeded in retaining net gains. In the list of industrials, outside of the Tobacco stocks, not a single stock of importance retained any net gain. American Steel and Wire was under pressure early in the day on account of disappointment over a published statement purporting to give the financial condition and the earnings of the company. But the stock had recovered all but ⅝ of the early loss when it was attacked again and fell with Brooklyn Transit to the low point of the day—5⅛ below last night. All the iron and steel stocks were affected in sympathy, and Tennessee Coal dropped an extreme 3½ and closed at last night's price, after having been 2¼ above in the morning. People's Gas also showed keen sympathy with Brooklyn Transit and lost an extreme 2⅜. Sugar was a sufferer and was knocked down 3½ points. The volume of sales at the low point was small except for Brooklyn Transit and Steel and Wire, and there was a quick and violent rally in Sugar, People's Gas and Tennessee Coal under a rush to cover by the shorts. Brooklyn Transit's net loss is 4¾ and Steel and Wire 3 points. Manhattan was very weak in sympathy with Transit in the early dealings, but it had rallied quite strongly, and the loss was 1¾ net. The most conspicuous movement of the day's trading was that of American Tobacco. The stock reacted 1¾ before the late raid on Brooklyn Transit, but moved up strongly in the very face of the bear raid to near the top figures. The day's takings of the stock were on an enormous scale, and its net gain is 6 points. The Continental Tobacco stocks were strong in sympathy. There was a notable upward movement in the Iowa Central stocks on talk of heavy earnings. They show gains of 1 and 2⅞, respectively. Colorado Midland preferred is up nearly a point. There was a period of strength also for Kansas and Texas preferred and Southern and Central Pacific, but their gains were almost wiped out in the late decline. The boldness of the bears was due to conviction that since the market refused to go up yesterday on the much improved conditions of the local money market, nothing else is in sight likely to give an upward impetus to prices. The recent activity of various pools which have taken on heavy lines of various stocks in spite of the general apathy of the market also made the market vulnerable to determined attack. A jump in the Berlin discount today of ½ per cent and the hardening tendency of London discounts had a depressing effect. There was a holiday on the Paris bourse, but the course of events in France arouses anxiety in the financial world. Call money worked easier in New York, but there is still a belief that the money thus placed will be needed soon in other channels. The creation of a larger short interest of course has strengthened the technical condition of the stock market.

Government bonds were unchanged.

Money on call steady at 2@3 per cent, last loan at 3; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand, and at $4.82½@4.82¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83½@4.84 and $4.87@4.87½; commercial bills, $4.81½.

Silver certificates 60½@61½c.
Bar silver 60¼c.
Mexican dollars 48c.
Government bonds steady.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds irregular.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	20⅝	Minn. & L. 2d pref.	96⅛
do. preferred	63⅝	Missouri Pacific	48
Baltimore & Ohio	48⅝	Mobile & Ohio	45
Canada Pacific	95¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾
Canada Southern	53¾	Mo., K. & Tex. pref.	39⅞
Central Pacific	54⅞	New Jersey Cent.	117½
Chesapeake & Ohio	27¾	New York Central	138
Chic. Great West.	15¼	Norfolk & Western	21⅝
C., B. & Q.	136⅝	do. 2d preferred	70⅛
Chic. Ind. & L.	9	Northern Pacific	52¼
do. preferred	41	do. preferred	76½
Chicago & E. Ill.	76	Ontario & Western	26⅛
Chic. & N. W.	160¾	Oregon R. & Nav.	44
Rock Island	118	do. 1st preferred	74
C. C. C. & St. L.	57⅛	Pennsylvania	135⅝
Colo. Sou.	5⅛	Reading	21⅝
do. 1st preferred	46¾	do. 1st preferred	60¼
do. 2nd preferred	17⅜	do. 2d preferred	32½
Del. & Hudson	123	Rio Grande & W.	30
Del., L. & W.	175⅛	do. preferred	76½
Del. & Rio Grande	21⅝	St. Louis & S. F.	11⅛
do. preferred	76	do. 1st preferred	70
Erie (new)	13¾	do. 2d preferred	38
do. preferred	37	St. L. & S. W.	16⅛
Great Nor. pref.	164½	do. preferred	38⅝
Hocking Coal	16⅛	St. Paul	131¼
Hocking Valley	24¾	do. preferred	173½
Illinois Central	114⅛	St. P. & Omaha	110
Iowa Central	14	do. preferred	—
do. preferred	57¾	Southern Pacific	35⅝
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	13	Southern Railway	11¾
Lake Erie & W.	21	do. preferred	52¼
do. preferred	78	Texas & Pacific	21
Lake Shore	201½	Union Pacific	44
Louisville & Nash.	75¾	do. preferred	77
Manhattan L.	115¾	Wabash	7¾
Metro. Street Ry.	206¾	do. preferred	22¾
Mexican Central	15⅛	Wheel. & L. E. (new)	10¼
Minn. & St. Louis	66	do. preferred	24⅛

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	113	United States	50
American	141	Wells Fargo	128

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	41¼	Int. Paper pref.	78¼
do. preferred	93¼	LaClede Gas	57¼
American Malting	17	National Biscuit	47¼
do. preferred	66½	do. preferred	101
Am. Smelt. & Rfg.	44	National Lead	32¾
do. preferred	91	do. preferred	112¾
American Spirits	5¾	National Steel	55¾
do. preferred	25	do. preferred	97
Amn Steel Hoop	38	N. Y. Air Brake	187
do. preferred	83¼	North American Co.	12⅝
A. S. & W.	58¼	Pac. Coast	41
do. preferred	98¼	do. 1st pref.	85
Amn Tin Plate	42¼	do. 2d preferred	62
do. preferred	90	Pacific Mail	46¾
American Tobacco	123	People's Gas	120¾
do. preferred	141	Pressed Steel Car	59⅛
Anaconda Mining	56	do. preferred	89
Brook. Rap. Tran.	108⅛	Pullman Palace	157½
Col. F. & Iron	53	Stand. R. & Twine	8⅛
Cont. Tobacco	48⅝	Sugar	161⅛
do. preferred	98⅛	do. preferred	120
Federal Steel	59⅛	T. C. & Iron	89½
do. preferred	81¾	U. S. Leather	8¾
General Electric	123½	do. preferred	74½
Glucose Sugar	66½	U. S. Rubber	50
do. preferred	108	do. preferred	115½
International Paper	42	Western Union	89

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg	100½	L. & N. unified 4s	99½
do. 3s	108½	M., K. & T. 2nds	69½
do. 3s coupon	108¼	do. 4s	93¾
U. S. new 4s reg	130	N. Y. Central 1sts	111¾
do. coupon	130	N. J. Cent. 5s	120
U. S. old 4s reg	112⅜	N. Carolina 6s	128
do. coupon	113	do. 4s	104
U. S. 5s reg	111½	Northern Pac. 1sts	113
do. coupon	111½	do. 3s	66¾
District Col. 3 65s	117	do. 4s	103
Ala., Class A	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	107½
Ala., Class B	110	Nor. & West. con. 4s	95½
Ala., Class C	104	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	135
Ala., Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	112½
Atchison, 4s	101⅜	do. 4s	101¼
do. adj. 4s	86⅜	O. S. Line 6s	129
Canada So. 2nds	111½	O. S. Line con. 5s	113¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	96½	Reading 4s	88
do. first income	41½	Rio G. W. 1sts	98½
do. second income	12	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	113½
C. & O. 4½s	97⅜	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	124
do. 5s	118¾	St. Paul consols	170
Chic. & N. W. con. 7s	143	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	121¼
do. S. F. deb. 5s	122	do. 5s	120½
Chicago Terminals	99	Southern Ry. 5s	108½
D. & R. G. 1st	106	Stand. Rose & T. 6s	83
D. & R. G. 4s	98⅞	Tenn. new set. 3s	96
East Tenn. 1st	98⅝	Tex. & Pacific 1sts	115
Erie General 4s	72¼	do. 2nds	55
F. W. & D. 1sts	79	Union Pacific 4s	105½
Gen. Electric 5s	118¼	Wabash 1sts	116½
G., H. & S. A. 6s	110	do. 2nds	101
do. 2nds	108	West Shore 4s	114¼
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110½	Wiscon. Cent. 1sts	76¾
do. con. 6s	112⅛	Virginia centuries	86
Iowa Cent. 1sts	115	do. deferred	5
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	74¼	Colo. Sou 4s	86¾
La. new consol 4s	106		

The Day's Trade in Stocks Reviewed.

By private wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, August 15.—Following from The New York Sun: "Speculation in today's stock market was exteremely lethargic and legitimate or investment interest seemed to be likewise limited. The day opened with no considerations affecting the speculative temper. Wisely or otherwise the street at large seems to have dismissed money market conditions from further reckoning as a possible influence, hence little attention was paid to or at least little effect was excised, the still easier tone evident in that market. There was little that was new bearing upon general conditions, the continued favorable weather reports from the west being perhaps the most important circumstance. The foreign markets were reported more or less affected by the disturbed situation in France, and chiefly on this account the early cables reported declines in the American quarter of the London market. As was the case yesterday the tendency of the London market being unattended by any extensive operations for foreign account here, it was practically ignored in local speculative calculations. After a brief period of fair activity in the opening, the market relapsed into pronounced dullness, and irregular price changes that subsequently developed seemed to result wholly from technical and particular cause. The most pronounced movements in the market were, however, declines and in the main. The tone of the dealings may be proper described as heavy. There were some exceptions noted, however, conspicuous examples being American Tobacco, Continental Tobacco, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Louisville and Nashville, Southern Railway and Iowa Central stocks: Nothing that was very new or very authentic attended the comparative firmness of the stocks named. On the other hand, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan were under prounounced and effective pressure, and in the industrial quarter there was a sharp decline in American Steel and Wire, resulting from disappointment expressed at the unofficial statement of the company's condition that was published late yesterday afternoon. The weakness in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan was accompanied by vague and general rumors of impending unfavorable legislation, the nature of which could not be learned.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 15.—There were irregular changes, resulting from active dealings in the stock market at the opening of business. Speculative interest was, however, almost wholly centered in the industrial group, and the railway list was almost neglected, with one or two exceptions. The feature of the industrial quarter was American Steel and Wire common, which broke nearly 3 points in the early dealings, chiefly because of the disappointment felt in regard to an unofficial balance sheet of the company, published just before the close of business yesterday. Aside from this instance the industrial stocks were generally strong, sharp active advances being noted in American Tobacco, Continental Tobacco, Tennessee Coal and Iron, while the smelting stocks and sugar refining continue very firm. The strongest features of the railway lists were the Southern railway shares and Louisville and Nashville, Brooklyn Rapid Transit reflected further pressure. The London market was depressed, chiefly because of the unsettled situation in France, but aside from the transient influence exerted by the London prices for American stocks, that circumstance was without particular effect here.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, August 15.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets here were better in tone today. Investment stocks improved, the stock exchange reading the morning Transvaal news favorable. Business, however, was exceptionally small, the holiday in Paris increasing the stagnation.

Americans were idle and drooping except Louisvilles. Canadian Pacifics dropped sharply, the market expecting a 6 per cent dividend.

The bank did a large business in short bills at 3½, the bank rate minimum. An advance is expected on Thursday.

The bank bought £121,000 gold bars and £59,000 in German coin.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Closing Bid.
Am'n Tobacco	118	123⅝	118	123¼	123
Am'n Sugar R'fg	163⅝	163¾	160¾	161⅝	161½
Atchison	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	20½
do. preferred	63⅞	64	63½	63½	63⅝
Balto. & Ohio	48	48¾	48	48¾	48½
Br'k. Rap. Tran.	113½	114½	108⅛	108⅝	108½
Anaconda Min'g	57	57	56½	56½	56½
Bur. & Quincy	136⅞	137	136⅜	136⅝	136⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	......	......	......	......	57½
Ches. & Ohio	28⅜	28½	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
Canada South'n	......	......	......	......	53¾
Del. & Hudson	......	......	......	......	123
Cont. Tobacco	47¾	49⅝	47¾	48½	48½
do. preferred	97	99	97	98½	98½
Con. Gas	175	177¾	175	177	176½
Gen. Electric	......	......	......	......	123
Chic. Great West	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15½	15¼
Jersey Central	......	......	......	117½	117
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	......	......	......	......	12¾
do. preferred	39¼	41	39¼	40½	39⅞
Louisv. & Nash.	75⅞	76½	75⅞	76	75¾
Am. Steel & W.	61½	61½	58⅛	58¼	58¼
Manhattan L.	117½	117½	115¼	116	115¾
Mo. Pacific	48⅝	48¾	48	48	48
Metro. St ex-ris.	208	208	206½	207	207
National Lead	33	33	33⅛	33¼	32½
Northern Pac.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅛	52⅜	52¼
do. preferred	77	77	76¾	76¾	76½
N. Y. Central	138½	138⅝	138	138	138
Northwestern	160	161	160	160	160¾
Omaha	110	111	110	111	112
Pacific Mail	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	46¾
People's Gas	122¼	122⅜	120¾	120¾	120¾
Reading	22	22	21⅝	22	21⅝
Rock Island	118½	118½	117⅞	118	118
Southern Rwy.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾
do. preferred	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	52¼
St. Paul	131½	131¾	131¼	131⅛	131¼
Tenn. Coal & I.	89¾	92¼	88¾	89	89½
U. S. Leather pfd	75	75	74½	74¾	74½
Union Pacific	44⅝	44⅝	44	44	44
do. preferred	77¼	77½	76½	77¼	77
Western Union	89¾	89⅞	89	89	89
Wabash prf.	......	......	......	22¾	22¾
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	......	41½
Am'n Spirits	......	......	......	......	5¾
do. preferred	......	......	......	......	25
U. S. Rubber	50½	50½	50½	50½	50
do. preferred	......	......	......	......	115½
Federal Steel	60¾	61⅛	59¾	59¾	59⅛
do. preferred	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	81¾
Illinois Central	......	......	......	114¾	113¾

*Ex-div. 1½ per cent. †Ex-div 1. ‡Ex-div. 1½.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, August 15.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: available cash balance $273,667,720; gold reserve $246,485,265.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations.

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	107	Atl'nta 4s	106
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	108	Aug'ta 7s L.D.	109
Ga. 4½s, 1915	121½ 122½	Macon 6s	118
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	107
Atl'n'a 8s 1902	111	Rome 5s	107
Atl'n'a 7s 1904	113	So. Car. 4½s	115
Atl'n'a 6s L.D.	120	New'n 6s L.D.	110
Atl'n'a 5s L.D.	110	Chat. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	109	Col. S.C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	91
		Ala. Class A	110

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	114	Atl'n'a & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	118	Do. income 6s, 1990	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	120		
C., C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	104		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	207 210	Aug. & Sav	110
Southwest'n	110	A. & W. P.	123
		do. deben	103

Foreign Finances.

London, August 15.—Closing: Consols for money 105 11-16; for the account 105⅞; Illinois Central 117½; Northern Pacific preferred 80¼; St. Paul common 135; New York Central 142½; Pennsylvania 70¼; Union Pacific preferred 79½; Atchison 21⅝; Louisville and Nashville 78¼.

Bar silver 27¾.

Money 2½.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months mills 3⅜ per cent.

Madrid, August 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Silver in hand increase 387,000 pesetas; notes in circulation decrease 29,000; gold in hand unchanged.

Provisions.

Atlanta, August 15.—Clear side ribs boxed 5⅞c; half ribs, 5¾c; ice-cured bellies 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 11@13c; California, 8c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7¼c; second quality, 6¾@6½; compound, 5c.

St. Louis, August 15.—Pork weak $9. Lard lower; prime steam $5.05; choice $5.07½; dry salt meats quiet; boxed shoulders $5.12½; extra shorts $5.25; clear ribs $5.37½; clear sides $5.50. Bacon steady; boxed shoulders and extra shorts $5.75; clear ribs $5.87; clear sides $6.

Chicago, August 15—Mess pork 7.50@8.25. Lard 5.05@5.20. Short ribs sides (loose) 4.80@5.15; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5½@5⅝; short clear sides (boxed) 5.50@5.60.

Cincinnati, August 15.—Lard quiet at 5@5.50. Bulk meats in fair demand at 5.35. Bacon firm at 6.15.

New York, August 15.—Lard easier; western steam 5.50; city 5.15; August 5.50. Pork quiet.

PRICES BROKE BADLY

Bear Factors Were Poor Cash and Export Demand

CABLES WERE ALSO WEAK

Coarse Grains and Provisions Were Weak with Wheat, Though Closing Only Slightly Lower.

Chicago, August 15.—Weak cables, absence of cash demand and good spring wheat crop prospects broke wheat badly today, sending the September prices down 1⅛c from yesterday's close, while deferred futures were even weaker. Coarse grains were weak with wheat, corn declining ¼c and oats ⅛@¼c. Provisions declined 5@7½c.

Wheat opened at a sharp decline, September at 71⅛@71¼, compared with yesterday's closing price of 71⅞c. A further small decline took place in the next hour, but selling, though continuous, was not especially heavy during the morning, and intermittent covering sufficed to cause a number of small rallies. The main factor was the weakness of Liverpool. That market not only ignored the advance here yesterday, but showed an early decline of ⅛d, which was increased to ½d before the day was over. A good many bad thrashing reports were received form the northwest, but notwithstanding estimates on the spring wheat crop put the total at 197,000,000 bushels for the three big wheat states. As the government estimate was but 163,000,000 bushels, this had a good deal of effect. Fine weather was also reported in the wheat belt, and this made sellers of the northwest crowd. The decline was rendered the more easy from the fact that during the recent advance shorts had generally covered and bulls loaded up, and in consequence attempts to liquidate were attended with some difficulty. This fact, however, was not driven home on the big holders until late in the afternoon. The price meanwhile gradually declined to 70⅝c. Late in the session new bear factors presented themselves in the shape of a poor cash demand here and an equally poor export demand at the seaboard. The continued apathy of foreigners is having more and more effect on the local market. An aggressive bear movement was started which clipped fractions off the price rapidly until 70¼c for September had been reached, when liquidation dropped off to a considerable extent. Bradstreet's report showed a visible decrease of 1,552,000 bushels, but even these large figures had little effect. Minneapolis and Duluth reported the receipt of 208 cars compared with 199 last week and 245 cars a year ago. Chicago receipts were 95 cars, 4 of which graded contract. Total primary receipts amounted to 512,000 bushels against 655,000 bushels last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and our amounted to 265,000 bushels. There was some selling by room traders on expectation of lower cables tomorrow. September rallied to 70¼c and closed with sellers at that figure.

Corn showed some steadiness early, though opening lower with wheat. A good demand for September from shippers against sales of cash for immediate shipment supported the market. The cash business was reported around 600,000 bushels, and the seaboard reported 70 loads taken for export. Crop prospects were very favorable and cables lower. The market broke readily when wheat showed extreme weakness, prices for all options declining. Receipts were 487 cars. September ranged from 30⅜c to 30¾c and closed ¼c lower at 30½c.

Oats were dull speculatively with a narrow range of prices. Prices in the main tended toward a lower level in sympathy with the other grain markets. levator people were sellers. The cash demand was poor. Heavy receipts—657 cars—had some effect. September ranged from 19½c to 19⅝@19¾c and closed ⅛@¼c net lower at 19½@19⅝c.

Provisions were fairly active and weak. There was extensive September liquidation, mostly by longs, while October ribs were sold heavily. The demand was largely from shorts, and buying from that class of traders caused some reaction from the bottom. At the close September pork was 5c lower at $8.25, September lard 5@7½c, lower at $5.15 and September ribs 7½c lower at $4.97½.

Estimated receipts Wednesday—Wheat 80 cars; corn 260 cars; oats 270 cars; hogs 25,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71¼	71¼	70⅛	70¼
December	73¾	73¾	72½	72½
May	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾
Corn—				
September	30⅝	34¾	30⅜	30½
December	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
May	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
Oats—				
September	19⅝	19¾	19½	19⅝
December	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝
May	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼
Mess pork, per barrel—				
September	8.25	8.27½	8.22½	8.25
October	8.35	8.37½	8.27½	8.32½
January	9.37½	9.40	9.3y	9.37½
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
September	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15
October	5.27½	5.27½	5.22½	5.22½
January	5.40	5.42½	5.35	5.35
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
September	5.02½	5.02½	4.97½	4.97½
October	5.07½	5.10	5.02½	5.02½
January	4.87½	4.87½	4.85	4.85

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	18,000	9,000
Wheat, bushels	40,000	39,000
Corn, bushels	303,000	361,000
Oats, bushels	599,000	519,000
Rye, bushels	8,000	......
Barley, bushels	50,000	7,000

Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

By private wire to C. B. Woodruff.

Chicago, August 15.—Wheat—Liverpool closed ½d lower; London ¼d lower; Berlin ¼ mark lower; Paris, holiday. Beerbohm says: "Fact remains that Europe will require to import 40,000,000 to 48,000,000 bushels more than was necessary past season. Equally undeniable that in Ameica, Russia and Roumania there is more wheat to draw from than last year." Weather in the northwest favorable; possibly showers tonight and tomorrow. A Duluth authority estimates the northwestern crop at 190,000,000 bushels. The Minneapolis Journal estimates 197,000,000. "From present appearances the entire crop winter and spring will not vary much from 500,000,000 bushels. Primary receipts 522,000; shipments 643,000. World's visible decrease 1,532,000. Clearances lighter at 155,000. We can confirm 15 loads worked for export. There are said to be large orders at the seaboard aggregating 500,000 bushels which are about on a working basis. Receipts at eight principal points August 1st to date 14,400,000, an increase over last year of 3,300,000. Buyers of yesterday were sellers today, and local bear crowd were quite aggressive in putting out fresh lines of shorts. Bull news carried no weight, and judging from the appearance of the market at the close lower values may be expected. There is no snap to the foreign markets, and the general expectation is that Liverpool will come lower. Should it develop that a large export business has been done a sharp rally might be in order.

Corn—Clearances nearly 1,000,000 bushels. There was a large business transacted here as well as at the seaboard. Visible decreased 1,120,000. There was not much snap to the market, and values held up well.

Oats were dull. Clearances 425,000; charters 100,000.

Provisions—Hogs were easier. Shipments of lard 1,960,000; meats 4,600,000 pounds. Exports for the week, pork 5,100 barrels; lard 11,500,000 pounds; bacon 40,400 boxes. There was liquidation as regards September. What buying that appeared was mostly in the way of covering shorts. There is a good demand for all kinds of product.

Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

New York, August 15.—All markets were affected by Mr. Neill's estimate of 12,000,000 bales for the growing crop. This estimate was published last evening in New Orleans and reported in all the newspapers this morning, causing many to sell their cotton on the theory that the spinning world would be more influenced by his estimate than by the reports of damage to the crop. The trade is afraid of this estimate, which is naturally put forth with references to the estimates which have previously been correct, but without mentioning those which were wrong. A large crop or a small depends on the weather from now on. If this were not so, the crop would be matured at this period of the season, instead of reaching its maturity later on. After the first selling the market slowly advanced to about last night's prices on buying by the Crokers, who were free sellers yesterday, by the rumors of this estimate. The cable advices state that the temper abroad is very bearish and that spinners are selling ahead without protecting themselves with cotton. The government predicts continued hot dry weather throughout the southwest. A rumor of rain at Waco, afterwards denied, caused the local operators to sell the market, closing easy with the trade looking for lower prices tomorrow. Weather throughout Texas continues clear and hot, but Mr. Neill's estimate had a greater effect.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, August 15.—Under early influence of Liverpool news, viz, 4.64d decline on futures and 1-16d on spots, our market opened 6@8 points below last night's closing, helped, too, by reports of rain at points in the southwest, but New York locals thought it time to buy, after some 25 or 27 points decline, and as sellers were not over plenty prices rose about 6 points by noon, the advance being further helped by the belief that the Washington weekly report would be unfavorable. The Market ruled weak during the afternoon, owing to the weekly report by the government bureau being less unfavorable than was generally expected, which caused some selling pressure and an indisposition to buy in the face of Neill's bearish circular indicating a possible crop of 12,000,000 bales, despite the late complaints of serious damage to the growing crop from rust, shedding and hot, dry weather so far this month, the closing sales being within 1 to 2 points of lowest for the day.

Available Supply Changes.

New York, August 15.—Special cables and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's show the following changes in available

Wheat—United States and Canada east supplies as compared with last accounts: of the Rockies, decrease 652,000 bushels. Liverpool Corn Trade News: Afloat for and in Europe, decrease 900,000. Total supply decrease 1,552,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 1,120,000.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 397,000.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, August 15.—Wheat, spot firm; No. 1, California 6s 6½d@6s 1½d; No. 2 red western winter 5s 10d; futures steady; September 5s 9⅝d; December 5s 11⅜d.

Corn, futures steady; September 3s 4d; October 3s 4½d; November 3s 4¾d.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, August 15.—Flour, all wheat 1st patent, $4.90; second patent, $4.30; straight, $3.90; extra fancy, $3.80; fancy, $3.70; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 53c; mixed, 52c. Oats, white, 42c; mixed, 38c; Texas rust proof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, $1. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; No. 1 small bales 80c; No. 2 75. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 85c; small sacks, 80c. Shorts 35c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal 90c per 100 pounds. Grits, $2.90 per barrel; $1.40 per bag.

New York, August 15.—Flour easier in tone, but not quotably lower. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 76⅝ f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 1 northern Duluth 78⅞ f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 2 red 75⅛ in elevator; options weak at 1⅝@1¾ net decline; May 80¾; September 75⅝; December 77⅞. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 38 f. o. b. afloat; 36⅞ in elevator; options closed weak at ¼@⅜ decline; September 36⅝; December 34½. Oats, spot dull; No. 2 26½@27; No. 3 26; No. 2 white 28; No. 3 white 26½; track mixed western 26@28; track white western 26@34; options dull and easy.

Chicago, August 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 spring wheat 69@70⅝; No. 2 red 71@72¼. No. 2 corn 31½; No. 2 yellow corn 32. No. 2 oats 21@21¼; No. 2 white 23½@24; No. 3 white 22¼@23½. No. 2 rye 53½@53¾.

St. Louis, August 15.—Flour dull and easier. Wheat No. 2 red cash 71¼@71½; September 70⅛; December 73¼; May 77⅛. Corn, No. 2 cash 31; September 30; December 26½@26⅝. Oats, No. 2 cash 20¾; September 20¼.

Cincinnati, August 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 70½. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 33¾. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 22.

Groceries.

Atlanta, August 15.—Roasted coffee: Dutch Java, 100 pounds, $13.60; Arbuckle $11.30; Lion and Levering $10.80 all less 50c per 100 pound cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.80; New Orleans 5.75; New Orleans white 5⅜@5½c; New Orleans yellow 5⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20 c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 50@65c; green, 50@65c. Rice, head 7½c; choice 7@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; salt, barrel bulk $2; 100 3s $2.75. Ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 11c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c; Crackers, soda, 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6¼c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected Daily by McCullough Bros.

String beans, round green, $1 to $1.25; celery per dozen, owing to quality and bleaching, from 40c to 60c; tomatoes, fancy stocked, 75c to $1 per crate, six baskets; 40 to 50 cents for four-basket crates; choice 30 to 40 cents; irish potatoes, fancy, per barrel, $1.90@2; peppers, $1@1.25, owing to quality; pineapples, full crates, $5 to $6; half-crates in proportion. Egg plants, no sale; peaches, none; cantaloupes, 75c to $1 crate, demand good; watermelons, $50 to $80 car. Florida honey peaches, none.

California fruit: Plums, crate, $1.40@1.60; peaches, crate, $1@1.25; Bartlett pears, $2.25@2.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, August 15.—Lemons, choice, $3.25 to $3.50; fancy, $3.50 to $4: Bananas, straight, $1.25@1.50 bunch. Culls 75 cents to $1. Figs 10 cents. Raisins, new California, $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Nuts, almonds, 16c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 8@10c; mixed nuts, 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 6 to 6½c; fancy hand-picked, 5 to 5½c; Georgia, 2@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, August 15.—Eggs 10½@11. Butter, fancy Georgia, 15@17½c; choice, 10@12, dull; fancy Tennessee 15@17½c; choice 12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 15@17½c; medium, 12½@14c; ducks, puddle, 18@20c; peking, 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, strained, 6@7c, in comb 9@10c. Onions 90@$1 per bu., $2.50@2.75 per bbl. Cabbage, 1½@2c per pound. Beeswax, 20@20½c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 12½@14c.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, August 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48½@49; receipts 251 casks. Rosin firm at 90 and 95; receipts 190. Crude turpentine firm at 2.60 and 2.60; receipts 22. Tar firm and unchanged; receipts 511.

Savannah, August 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 49; sales 105; receipts 1,328. Rosin firm and unchanged! no sales; receipts 5,410.

Charleston, August 15.—Turpentine firm at 46; sales none. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales none.

The Metal Market.

New York, August 15.—Tin took a sudden spurt in the local market today on the reappearance of liberal buyers and stiffening of views of holders. The news from Europe did not average up differently from anticipations, nor was news from producing points at home other than expected. Spelter ruled irregular and a shade lower.

At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants unchanged with $15 bid and $15.50 asked.

Lake copper unchanged at $18.50.
Tin firmer at $31.35 bid and $31.50 asked.
Lead quiet $4.60 bid and $4.65 asked.
Spelter easy $5.70.
Brokers' price for lead $4.35; copper $18.50.

St. Louis, August 15.—Lead easier at $4.55. Spelter lower at $5.60.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, August 15.—The recent advance in prices of cattle has resulted in greatly increased offerings, and today's market was easier for this reason. The demand was only fairly active. Good to choice beeves brought $5.60@6.45; commoner grades, $4.60@5.55; stocks and feeders, $3.50@4.85; bulls, cows and heifers, $2@5.35; Texas steers, $3.75@5.30; calves, for which the demand was good, $4@7.15.

The offerings of hogs were again too light for the demand, and good droves sold 5@10c higher. The late market was somewhat easier. Heavy hogs sold at $4.20@4.90; mixed lots, $4.50@4.97½; light, $4.60@5; pigs, $3.60@4.85; culls, $2.25@4.10.

The supply of sheep and lambs was in excess of the demand and prices declined 10@15c. Sheep sold at $2@4.50 for inferior to choice lots of natives; western range sheep, $3.50@4; lambs, $3.50@6.75.

Receipts—Cattle 5,000; hogs 13,000; sheep 15,000.

"NOT FOR A DAY—BUT FOR ALL TIME."

Investors, Capitalists, Business and Professional Men can secure full information concerning 5 per cent 20-year coupon gold bonds, principal and interest payable at Mercantile Trust Co., and issued by a company with $60,000,000 surplus, by filling out and sending

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RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
101	Jonesboro..6 45 am	102	Hapeville.. 6 55 am
*3	Savannah..7 25 am	*2	Savannah.. 7 50 am
103	Hapeville.. 8 00 am	104	Hapeville.. 8 30 am
*105	Griffin.. 9 00 am	108	Jonesboro..12 10 pm
109	Hapeville.. 9 35 am	110	Hapeville.. 2 20 pm
*11	Macon.. 11 20 am	*12	Macon.. 4 05 pm
111	Jonesboro.. 2 05 pm	112	Hapeville.. 4 40 pm
113	Hapeville.. 5 30 pm	114	Hapeville.. 6 10 pm
115	Hapeville.. 5 45 pm	*116	Griffin.. 6 45 pm
*1	Savannah.. 7 35 pm	*4	Savannah.. 8 20 pm
117	Hapeville.. 7 50 pm	118	Jonesboro..11 10 pm
	Sunday Trains.		Sunday Trains.
119	Hapeville..10 45 am	120	Hapeville.. 9 10 am
121	Hapeville.. 2 05 pm	122	Hapeville..12 50 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
13	Nashville....7 30 am	*2	Nashville.. 8 15 am
73	Marietta.. 8 00 am	*70	Chattanooga 4 50 pm
*71	Chattanooga 10 35 am	72	Marietta....5 30 pm
*1	Nashville.. 7 30 pm	*4	Nashville.. 8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
*38	Montgomery 11 40 am	*35	Montgomery 5 25 am
*34	Selma.. 7 00 pm	*33	Montgomery 1 00 pm
*36	Selma.... 11 30 pm	*37	Selma.... 4 10 pm
12	College Pk. 7 05 am	11	College Pk. 5 40 am
14	LaGrange.. 8 20 am	13	College Pk. 8 00 am
16	College Pk. 10 00 am	15	Palmetto.... 11 50 am
18	College Pk. 2 15 pm	17	College Pk. 12 30 pm
20	Palmetto.. 2 45 pm	19	College Pk. 2 30 pm
22	College Pk. 3 50 pm	21	College Pk. 4 25 pm
24	College Pk. 5 50 pm	23	LaGrange.. 5 35 pm
26	College Pk. 7 45 pm	25	College Pk. 6 20 pm
28	College Pk. 12 25 am	27	College Pk. 11 15 pm
	Sunday Trains.		Sunday Trains.
41	LaGrange.. 10 20 am	41	West Point. 8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
*3	Augusta.... 5 00 am	*2	Augusta.... 7 50 am
23	Conyers.... 6 45 am	26	Lithonia.... 10 05 am
9	Covington.. 7 45 am	*28	Augusta.... 3 10 pm
*1	Augusta.. 12 35 pm	24	Conyers.... 5 00 pm
25	Latonia.. 3 35 pm	10	Conyers.. 6 25 pm
*27	Augusta.... 8 20 pm	*4	Augusta.. 11 35 pm

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
*41	Norfolk .. 5 15 am	*402	Washingt'n 12 00 m
*403	Washingt'n 2 50 pm	38	Norfolk.... 7 50 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville .. .. .. 8 15 am
Ar. Atlanta from Knoxville .. .. .. 7 30 pm
*Daily.

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery, Texas, Mexico and California.

THE BEST ROUTE

To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The following schedule in effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 39 Daily
Leave Atlanta..	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 pm
Arrive Newnan..	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 pm
Arrive LaGrange..	7 42 a m	6 28 p m	3 32 pm
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 03 pm
Arrive Opelika..	8 50 a m	7 35 p m	....
Arrive Columbus..	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	....
Ar. Montgomery..	10 30 a m	9 20 p m	7 35 pm
Arrive Selma..	....	11 30 p m	....
Arrive Pensacola..	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	....
Arrive Mobile..	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	....
Ar. New Orleans..	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	....
Arrive Houston..	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	....

NORTH BOUND	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston..	5 50 a m	....	6 55 am
Lv. New Orleans..	7 50 p m	....	7 10 am
Leave Mobile..	12 20 a m	....	12 20 pm
Leave Pensacola..	11 25 p m	....	12 20 pm
Leave Selma..	....	8 40 a m	3 00 pm
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 pm
Leave Columbus..	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	....
Arrive Opelika..	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 pm
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 pm
Arrive LaGrange..	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 pm
Arrive Newnan..	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 pm
Arrive Atlanta..	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 pm

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv..	Atlanta..	Ar.	8 30 a m
7 28 p m	Ar..	Newnan..	Lv.	6 40 a m
7 54 p m	Ar..	Grantville..	Lv.	6 05 a m
8 22 p m	Ar...	Hoganville..	Lv.	5 32 a m
8 35 p m	Ar...	LaGrange..	Lv.	5 25 a m

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans. Nos 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
H. D. Ellis Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

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Direct private wires to Chicago, New York and New Orleans.
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MURPHY & CO.
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
Cotton, Stocks and Grain.
2 South Pryor St. (Jackson Building.)
New York Office, 44 and 46 Broadway.
References: Lowry Banking Company, Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY

Helen Keller's Examination

From time to time since the beginning of her marvelous career there have appeared in these columns, news of Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl whose intellect has been so successfully developed. Each year her case becomes more interesting, the latest story of her being the following from The Boston Transcript:

"Miss Helen Keller, having completed, under the tutorship of Mr. Merton S. Keith, her preparation for college in three years instead of in the four which had been assigned by some of her friends for the purpose, went to Cambridge in June last to take the regular entrance examinations for Radcliffe. She had successfully given the usual subjects at the preliminary examination, two years ago, and these remained for this entrance examination: Geometry, algebra, elementary Greek, advanced Greek and advanced Latin.

"It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap—we may say with so many kinds of a handicap—as did Helen Keller on this occasion. As the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time 'teacher' and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not know Greek or Latin or the higher mathematics, and while she is able to serve Helen by communicating to her printed Greek and Latin letter by letter, she could not, even if she had been so disposed, have given her the slightest assistance in answering the examination questions. But it was deemed best by all concerned to avoid even the remotest suggestion or possibility of assistance. A gentleman was found—Mr. Vining of the Perkins institute, who had never met Helen Keller and who was quite unknown to her and unable to speak to her, who could take the examination papers as fast as they were presented and write them out in Braille characters, the system of writing in punctured points now much used by the blind. The questions, thus transcribed by him, were put into Helen's hands in the examination room, in the presence of a proctor who could not communicate with her, and she wrote out her answers on the typewriter.

"Here, however, came in one of the additional points of Helen's handicap. There are two systems of Braille writing—the English and the American. There are marked differences between them—very much such differences as those between the two principal systems of shorthand writing. Helen Keller has been accustomed to the English system, in which nearly all the books which have been put into Braille are printed. As the arrangement with Mr. Vining was completed but a day or two before, and as it was not known to her that he did not write the English Braille, it was impossible to make any other arrangement. She had to puzzle out the unfamiliar method of writing, much as a writer of the Pitman stenography might use his sense of logic and general intelligence by a tour de force, to enable him to read the Graham shorthand; and this labor was added to the other labor of Helen Keller's examination. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been forgotten at home, and there was no one at hand, on either of the days of the examination, to give her the time. She worked in the dark with regard to the time which remained to her as she went along from question to question.

"But she passed the examination triumphantly in every study. In advanced Latn she passed 'with credit.' In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her 'star' study, she received a 'B,' which is a very high mark. Yet here, the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them."

The Coming Events of Fashion

"Wine color will be used for autumn costumes, and black satin directoire coats are worn with lace dress," writes an authentative fashion medium in The Philadelphia Press. Hints of the coming fashions further given are:

Single breasted collars and ropes of pearls are all in fashion.

Ornamental buttons enter largely into dress decoration.

The little old-fashioned glace silks are again coming into favor.

Flowers of various descriptions constitute a popular motif for the new brooches.

The Zaza belt, the latest novelty in this line, is trimmed on the edges with imitation turquoise and other stones.

Diamond slides, to be worn on velvet ribbon at the throat and wrist, are among the handsomest pieces of jeweiry in vogue.

Owing to the many handsome gowns which the duchess of Marlborough orders in Paris, one dressmaker there has named one of the new fall wraps the Marlborough.

Brown holland is being much worn by English dames and damsels for the river. Fawn colored drill and navy blue drill are also considered very smart for wear on the water.

Passementerie for trimming will be used this early fall. Spangles will continue in favor. Beads will be seen in all the shades of emerald, ruby sapphire and amethyst. The opaque beads in turquoise, pearl, coral, and jade will also be used.

The butterfly is also becoming the rage for everything, just as the bowknot was a while ago. When enameled in natural colors it makes a pretty pin for stocks and the hair. As brooches set with precious gems they are lovely and add to the fineness and daintiness of lace.

Prophets of fashion declare that the rage for lace will not die away with the summer. Many of the newest gowns intended for early autumn wear have quantities of lace as their chief adornment, and a winter season in which lace will play an important part may be confidently expected.

According to the French models a yoke at the back of a shirt waist of pique or flannel is now out of style. A series of small tucks converging to a close group at the waist line gives the back sufficient reinforcement. All the silk and flannel waists for autumn will have small, round cuffs, fastened with two small studs buttons instead of links.

Paris is inaugurating a new set of colors. A new shade of blue is known as "au clair de la lune." A deep cream is called "Queen of the Meadow," as its shade is exactely that of the wild flower of that name. "Eventide" describes a new gray, and really the color is deep, mysterious and misty. A shade of pink is described as "poppy bud," as it gives one the idea of the silvery sheen seen on the poppy bud.

The up-to-date woman must, next winter, have at least one gown of velvet in her wardrobe. All the suggestions from Paris promise a revival of this rich fabric. According to an authoritative chronicler of fashions dressing jackets will be of velvet, and fancy bodices, elaborately trimmed with black lace and jet or rare old pieces of point and duchess lace, will be the ultra-modish garments of the winter wardrobe.

Skirts will continue to be tight fitting around the hips, and those intended for fashionable promenade measure at least four and three-quarters around the hem and have a short train at the back about five inches long. For traveling or morning wear skirts only measure three and one-quarter yards around, and that is quite wide enough for ordinary purposes, as it is anything but comfortable to wear a trained skirt while walking in business thoroughfares.

In Honor of Bishop Blenk

Mr. Jack Spalding gave a delightful dinner party last night in honor of Bishop Blenk, the newly appointed Catholic bishop of Porto Rico, who is the guest of Father Gunn.

The occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable affair, and the decorations and appointments were in exquisite taste. The predominating color used in the decorations was crimson—the bishop's color.

Those present were: Bishop Blenk, Father Gunn, Father Guyan, Hon. Clark Howell, Mr. Roby Robinson, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Mr. J. Caroll Paine, Mr. Henry Peeples, Mr. John M. Grant and Mr. Thomas Corrigan.

Symphony Club Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the ladies auxiliary of the Atlanta Symphony Club will take place Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when a delightful musical programme has been arranged.

The committee of ladies appointed by Mrs. John Marshall Slaton are requested to meet at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

Social Items.

Miss Marion May has returned from a visit to Lithia.

***

Miss Kate Roberson is visiting in Tate Springs.

***

Mrs. W. H. Parsons is at Lithia Springs.

***

Mrs. Loulie Gordon is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John S. Bigby.

***

Miss Tolbert is the guest of Miss Annie Nash.

***

Mrs. Bailey Thomas is at present visiting Mrs. William Campbell, nee Dunbar, at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

***

Colonel and Mrs. T. B. Neal will return home September 1st.

***

Miss Katherine Glover will succeed Miss Martha Goode as assistant editor of the woman's department of The Journal. Miss Glover is a graduate of the Girls' High school and has already evinced her talent in journalistic lines. She has contributed short sketches to The Journal from time to time and was editor-in-chief of The Record, a very creditable magazine published annually by the senior class of the Girls' High school.

***

Eleanor Browder is the name given the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Browder.

***

Mrs. Henrietta Hill Thompson is the guest of Mrs. Charles D. Hill.

***

Mr. J. K. Ohl leaves for a trip to Europe the latter part of the month.

***

Miss Harry Fumade leaves Saturday for a visit north.

***

Mrs. Willoughby Sharp will be the guest of relatives in the city the middle of the month.

***

Mrs. Henry Grady has returned from Tallulah.

***

Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins and Miss Isma Dooly, Mr. W. H. Black, Mr. J. K. Ohl and others will make up a congenial party to spend Sunday at Tallulah Lodge.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel are expected home September 1st.

***

Mrs. Robert Ridley is visiting the resorts of North Carolina.

***

Mr. Linton Tedford is visiting in Asheville, N. C.

***

The Misses Fitten are visiting in Virginia.

***

Mr. Owens Johnson and Mrs. Viola Putnam, both of Barnesville, Ga., were married yesterday afternoon at Ellijay, Ga. Mr. Johnson is city attorney and was formerly mayor of the city of Barnesville, and is a lawyer of ability and standing.

***

Miss Mary Dean Campbell, of Gainesville, is the guest of Mrs. Walker Dunson.

***

Mrs. Jay Warren Coudery and little son, Alerve, are at Put-in-bay Island, Lake Erie.

***

The young ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will give a lawn party Thursday evening from 4 to 10 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Luther on South Pryor street.

***

The engagement of Miss Clara Walters, of Jacksonville, Fla., to Mr. Emel Bernstein, of Baltimore, Md., is announced, and will be received with pleasure by their numerous friends in this city.

***

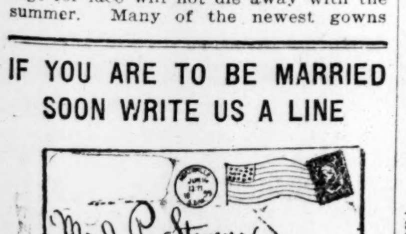
Hon. Hamilton Douglas has returned to the city from a visit to his family in the mountains of North Carolina.

***

Professor Wesley Peacock, of San Antonio, Tex., who has been spending several days in Atlanta with his brother, Professor D. C. Peacock, will leave today for Thomasville, Ga., his former home. Professor Peacock graduated from the University of Georgia in 1887. Since that time he has lived in Texas, where he has been prominent in educational work. In 1894 Professor Peacock established at San Antonio, Tex., Peacock's school for boys, which is today one of the foremost preparatory institutions in the south. Boys from nearly every state in the south are sent to this wide-awake school. Professor Peacock has hosts of friends in Georgia who will be delighted to know of the brilliant success which he has scored in Texas. He is one of many Georgia boys who have distinguished themselves in other states.

"Every well men hath his ill day." When "a bit off," or when seriously ill, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and get well.

IF YOU ARE TO BE MARRIED SOON WRITE US A LINE



asking for our samples of engraved wedding invitations, which we will send free of charge. On account of special facilities we can execute this class of work more promptly than any house in the United States. Our work is artistically engraved, material finest quality and prices very low. J. P. Stevens, engraver and manufacturer of society stationery, 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta.

SIMPSON RAISES $120,000 IN A DAY

Wonderful Success of Christian Alliance Meeting in Maine.

BASKETS FULL OF JEWELRY

Children Give Bank Notes to the Cause of Missions.

DR. SIMPSON ANSWERS HIS ENEMIES

The Head of the Movement for Outdoors Meetings in Atlanta Is Attracting Attention.

The remarkable work being done by Dr. A. B. Simpson, the head of the Christian Alliance movement, during his stay in New England has attracted public attention all over the country. It is of special interest to Atlantians, as he is scheduled to attend the big Christian Alliance camp meeting which begins at Piedmont park next Friday night.

The prospects for these meetings are bright, and it is understood that a great deal of enthusiasm is being felt in the outcome of the week's work in Atlanta.

At Old Orchard Beach, Me., where Dr. Simpson has been for some days past, he has attracted immense crowds; in fact, it is said that such audiences as have attended his meetings are the largest ever known in that section of New England. At one meeting when Dr. Simpson took occasion to answer his enemies, his congregation was made up of 20,000 people, gathered not only from Maine, but from neighboring states.

The most remarkable part of the work of Dr. Simpson has been his unusual success in raising money. In one day, according to the correspondent of The New York Times, fully $120,000 was raised for missionary purposes. The following article published in The New York Times from Old Orchard Beach, Me., telling of the remarkable work of Dr. Simpson at that place:

"This has been the most remarkable day in the life of Dr. A. B. Simpson, of New York, leader of the Christian Alliance Society. It was the closing of the two weeks' convention, and the annual collection was taken. Both Dr. Simpson and his assistants positively refuse to state the amount received, but it is generally understood that it is nearly if not quite $120,000.

"People commenced to arrive last night to be present at the great meetings today. Early morning excursion trains came from all parts of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Massachusetts also sent trainloads. It is estimated that 20,000 people were in town at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Last night Dr. Simpson, with his assistants, held a long vigil of prayer, asking that their efforts to break all previous records at money collecting be successful. At 5 o'clock this morning the first service of the day was held. There was an unusually large crowd present for a meeting before daybreak. As soon as the little bell in the tower on the northeast corner of the tabernacle in the grove had ceased ringing, Dr. Simpson came on the speaker's platform, and dropped to his knees in prayer. For half an hour praying was continued, one brother commencing as soon as another had finished.

"The echo of the last words of the chorus had not died away when Dr. Simpson announced that it was the day of the annual missionary offering, and called upon his congregation in the name of God to give freely. Young men and women took little wicker baskets, and went through the aisles. When they had finished they returned to the speaker's platform and passed up the baskets. They were laden with bank notes of all denominations, checks, drafts, jewelry and other collateral of value. It is estimated that $1,500 was taken in. The ushers passed to their respective seats, and waited until the benediction had been said.

"Dr. Simpson announced that another meeting was to be held at 7 o'clock, and many remained in their seats until after the services at that hour. The Rev. William La Lourache led the service, Dr. Simpson not appearing on the platform until nearly time to close the service. Then he again told about the collections of money each year, and asked the ushers to pass among the people. Another stream of silver and paper flowed into the baskets, and when at 8:15 o'clock the service was closed there was $3,000 more.

"At 9 o'clock the Sunday school session was held. Summer residents commenced to appear from the village, and it was easy to see even at that early hour that the attendance would exceed previous records. The excursion trains also had commenced to arrive then, and their human freight started for the grove as soon as it was discharged from the cars. At that hour testimonials from some of those who had been cured of disease and infirmities were given. This had a tendency to unloosen pocketbooks, for at that service over $16,000 was taken. The doctor announced that at 10:30 o'clock he would reply to charges made against him by his enemies. Around and through the grove there was a dense mass of humanity, and as soon as a seat was left by one man it was taken by another. Far back there was a surging crowd, each one in it trying, in the sweltering heat, to get closer to the front.

"When Dr. Simpson offered prayer at 10:30 o'clock a. m. there was fully 12,000 persons within hearing of his voice. His prayer was short, but forceful. He depicted the scenes in foreign lands among the heathen, and asked God to inspire his hearers to give freely to help along the cause of converting the ignorant. When he had finished, every one joined with the choir in singing a hymn, and then a chapter of scripture was read. One of the brothers made a few remarks, and then Dr. Simpson again came on to the platform. Stepping to the front he raised his hands above his head, and closing his eyes, offered a short prayer. He held in one hand a newspaper, and when he commenced speaking he referred to the charges and in a talk of less than two minutes disposed of his subject. He denied that there was ground for any allegations against him and said that if requested he would give an itemized account of all the money ever given into his keeping. Then he asked his audience not to let the reports circulated about him have any effect on their liberality. As he said this there was a shouting of 'Amen' in all parts of the grove. Then the doctor preached a short sermon, and closed by asking all to join in singing.

"Almost before the singing had stopped signal was given to the ushers and they started down the aisles. It was with difficulty that they made their way to the crowd back of the seats. Twice they were obliged to return to the platform and leave the heaped-up baskets. They were fully half an hour making this collection, and how much they secured is unknown. Good judges, however, say that the total of offerings at this meeting must have been $60,000. Hand baskets were brought into use, and it was after the noon hour when the benediction was asked.

"Another service was to be held at 1 o'clock, and no one was willing to take the chance of losing his seat by going down town. While the people were yet waiting for the afternoon meeting to commence, many of the converts passed through the crowd describing wonderful cures that had been made during the two weeks' session of the society. A woman who had suffered from childhood with a deformed leg had prayed and the limb was straightened. A man who for many years had been a drunkard had come to the meetings, prayed, believed, and now had no desire for drink. A woman who had been thrown from a carriage by a horse running away said that one of her ribs had been broken and driven into her lung. Doctors were of no avail, their treatment had done her no good, but after coming to Old Orchard last year she had asked the Great Physician to relieve her, and she was now well. Scores of other remarkable cures were mentioned.

"When the 1 o'clock meeting commenced there was a still larger crowd present. Another collection was taken, but the amount fell off apparently. At the children's meeting little tots gave up their pennies and in several instances brought the little banks which for years had sat on the shelf at home to receive the pieces, one by one.

"The next service had hardly commenced when a heavy thunder shower began, and rain fell fast. One of the speakers cried out to the audience to keep their seats, as a little rain was needed for the good of God's fields, and that while water could injure the clothing it could not harm the soul. Cries of 'Amen!' rang through the crowd, and few people left the grove. The shower was soon over, and the wicker baskets again went through the crowd. Money rained into them almost as fast as the water had fallen during the thunder shower. Intense excitement prevailed in the grove, men with rolls of bank bills, handfuls of silver or holding checks between their fingers and waving them frantically at the ushers, were seen on all sides. Six more heaping baskets were nearly filled, and the meetings were closed until 5 o'clock. The attendance fell off noticeably at that hour. The excursion trains had commenced to take the visitors home, while others went to their hotels to seek rest. This evening another service was held and another collection was taken.

"A man who is interested personally with Dr. Simpson was asked how much had been collected today. He would express no opinion until he had consulted his chief. Dr. Simpson said that he had decided not to give out any figures. 'But,' he added, 'the collection was quite large; in fact, I think it is far ahead of any previous year.' At 9 o'clock it was said that the amount would reach $120,000."

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FUNERAL OF NOBLE P. BEALL

Services Will Be Conducted from His Residence This Afternoon—Interment at Westview.

The funeral services of Noble P. Beall, who died at the age of thirty-five years at his residence, 152 Courtland street, yesterday morning, after an illness of some time, will take place at his residence this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Beall was well known in the city, and had many friends. He was for a long time connected with the George Muse Clothing Company. He leaves the following relatives in this city: Miss Lillie Beall, E. W. Beall, A. J. Beall and Law Beall.

The following gentlemen, who will act as pallbearers, are requested to meet at the undertaking establishment of Barclay & Brandon at 3 o'clock: Captain D. G. Wylie, Milton A. Smith, J. R. Singer, W. R. Myers, J. B. Caldwell, E. P. Roseborough, Clarence Caldwell, Macon Sharpe and John Courtney.

Interment will occur at Westview cemetery.

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This handsome and sumptuously appointed train moves majestically out of the Atlanta union depot at 12 noon daily, and promptly at 12:43 the next noon reaches New York, or to be more exact, in 23 hours and 43 minutes—more than five hours quicker than any other line.

8-16-3t e o d

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7-28—11t fri mon wed

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All of this has been done without a cent of cost to the state. The great denomination believing in the education of the heart as well as the head, has supported Mercer in its great work.

The institution is just entering on a period of great prosperity. The next session, which opens the 20th of September, bids fair to witness the largest attendance in the history of the college.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

Captain John T. Martin, acting judge advocate in the department of the gulf, has been granted by General Frank a leave of absence for one month, taking effect yesterday, when the order was issued.

Captain Martin will spend most of the time in his old home in New Hampshire. His position will be filled by Lieutenant LeRoy S. Lyons, who will also be acting assistant adjutant general.

The following orders have also been issued from the department of the gulf:

The commanding officer of Fort McPherson, Georgia, will send one non-commissioned officer or reliable private as guard to Dayton, Tenn., to receive from civil authorities Private Buck Lockmiller, company K, Twenty-ninth infantry United States volunteers, a deserter, and conduct him back to the post of his regiment.

Private Harry C. Burroughs, company B, Seventh infantry, having been tried by a general courtmartial convened at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and found guilty of using obscene and insulting language and disobeying the orders of a non-commissioned officer, in violation of the 62d article of war, was sentenced "to be confined at hard labor under charge of the post guard for thirty days, and to forfeit $5 of his pay."

The sentence is approved, August 10, 1899, and will be duly executed at the station of the prisoner's company.

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There is no better place in all this country for the proper education of boys and young men than Emory college, at Oxford, Ga. From both a climatic, intellectual and moral standpoint Emory offers inducements unequaled by any other institution in all this country. The discipline and high curriculum, the general culture of the place is inviting to anyone who desires a thorough education.

Dr. C. E. Dowman, the president, will take pleasure in furnishing you such information as you may desire if you have a boy to educate and will inform him of that fact.

Black & Tan

—"The American Porter"—made by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. —is mild, palatable and refreshing. A gentleman's beverage.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Half Fare, via Southern Railway, Account G. A. R. Encampment, September 1st, 2d and 3d.

For this occasion the Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Philadelphia at half fare on September 1st, 2d and 3d, limited to September 13th, with privilege of extension until September 30th, upon tickets being deposited with joint agent, Philadelphia, between September 5th and 9th inclusive, and payment of 50 cents. Round trip rates from Atlanta via Washington, all rail, $21.50, via Norfolk $18.65. Rates open to everybody. The Southern is more than five hours quicker than any other line from Atlanta to Philadelphia and New York, and is the only line operating through cars Atlanta to Philadelphia and New York. The modern limited trains of the Southern—"The Washington and Southwestern Limited," and the "United States Fast Mail," running every day, are vestibuled throughout, and carry Pullman's finest sleeping cars and library-observation cars between Atlanta and Philadelphia and New York. Dining cars serve all meals en route. For complete information apply to the undersigned.

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Kimball House Corner.

LOW RATES TO THE "LAND OF THE SKY."

Half Rates to Black Mountain, N. C., Account Summer Assembly Christian Workers' Association and Bible School, August 15-24, 1899.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets at rate of one fare for the round trip to Black Mountain, N. C., and return, on August 13th to 21st, inclusive with final limit August 28th. Black Mountain is within a few miles of Asheville. The Southern operates through Pullman cars between Macon, Atlanta and Asheville.

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VACATION STUDIES.

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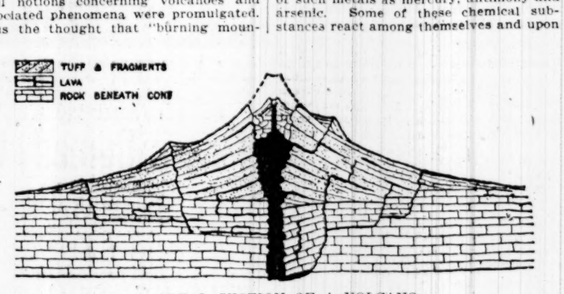
POPULAR LECTURES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

VII. VOLCANOES.

By James E. Talmage, Ph.D., F. R. S.

The superstitions of the past found a ready explanation for all kinds of volcanic activity by referring such to supernatural causes, or by ascribing the same to the direct agency of mythological deities. One of the few volcanoes mentioned in ancient literature is Vulcano, a small representative of its class, situated on one of the Lipari isles in the Mediterranean. This deserves passing notice, as its name has been extended so as to cover all occurrences of the sort. Vulcano is represented in the myths of old as the workshop of the god Vulcan, and the fiery ejections issuing from the mountain were taken as proof of the deity's activity at forge and anvil. A similar fancy described Etna as the prison of another deity, who, vanquished by a superior power, had been thrust under the mountain; the disturbances incident to Etna's frequent eruptions were supposedly due to the vigorous but futile efforts of the imprisoned god to free himself from so uncomfortable a situation.

Even long after the science of geology had risen to prominence vague and fanciful notions concerning volcanoes and associated phenomena were promulgated. Thus the thought that "burning mountains" were dependent for their activity upon the combustion of the subterranean coal beds was seriously urged. As late as 1789 Werner spoke of the "highly probable conjecture that most if not all volcanoes arose from combustion of underground seams of coal." Now, however, more rational views are held regarding the causes of volcanic action, yet the science of vulcanology is of but recent origin. Scarcely more than a century has elapsed since the first well-directed efforts were instituted to collect and collate facts in this field of inquiry.



IDEAL SECTION OF A VOLCANO.

The most prominent idea suggested by the commonly accepted definition of a volcano is that of a mountain which manifests some sort of a fiery energy. This, however, is not the essential feature, for, while it is true that the volcano is topographically indicated by some local elevation of the earth's crust, the characteristic occurrence is really that of a hole in the ground from which issues heated materials. The mountain is largely and in most cases almost wholly due to the accumulation of these materials about the orifice in the form of a mound or cone, and such is therefore the result of the volcanic action. True, the elevation may be in part due to the lifting or arching of the crust by the operation of subterranean forces; indeed, cones of elevation are spoken of as distinguished from cones of eruption, but of the two the latter are the more important.

With respect to these cones of eruptions, volcanic mountains are readily classified under two divisions:

1. Those with low flat cones, consisting of true lava, or rock matter, which at the time of ejection was in a molten state. Of these there are many grades of slope, as determined by the liquidity of the lava and other conditions.

2. Those possessing steep cones, which are composed of rock matter in a more or less finely divided state, constituting what is known as volcanic "ashes" and "cinders."

The difference in the shape of these two types of cone is therefore seen to be dependent upon the nature of the ejected material—the liquid lava welling forth from the crater and covering a wide area before solidification is complete, while the volcanic "ashes" and "cinders" rest where they fall about the crater opening, and so build up a cone with steep sides. But there are other differences between these two types. Thus:

1. Volcanoes of the low cone, true lava kind, are comparatively quiet in eruption, the subterranean heat producing fusion of the rock, melting away the floor of the crater (which perhaps had hardened since the last preceding eruption) and permitting the lava to rise until it overflows. According to the mode of eruption, volcanoes of this kind may be described as the quiet type; they are well illustrated by the volcanoes of the Hawaiian islands.

2. Volcanoes with steep cinder cones usually erupt with violence; the conduit is cleared by explosive ejections; masses of rock torn from the underlying formations are hurled to great distances; finer rock matter in large quantities and immense volumes of steam and other vapors are belched forth, while violent earthquake disturbances may precede and accompany the eruptions. Such volcanoes may be described as the explosive type; as examples the Javanese volcanoes may be mentioned.

Between these extreme types there are many intermediate varieties, emitting true lava as well as rock debris and vapors. Of these the European volcanoes in general are illustrative.

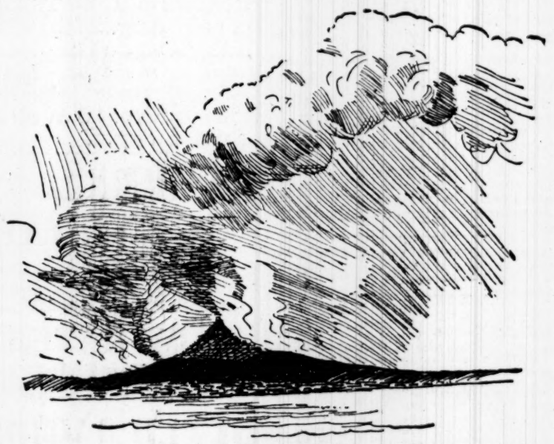
The prime cause of this distinction between the quiet and the explosive types appears to depend largely upon the kind of fusion to which the rock matter is subjected. If the temperature be sufficient under the existing conditions of pressure, etc., to melt the rock after the manner of dry fusion, true lava is produced and the eruption is of the characteristically quiet kind. But a semblance of fusion may result from a much lower temperature in the presence of moisture under pressure, and this is facilitated if alkaline matter be associated. The resulting liquified rock presents the conditions of insipient fusion combined with those of solution under pressure; the product has been expressively called "rock broth," and the process is known as that of aqueo-igneous or hydrothermal fusion. Now, as soon as the expansive forces are able to effect an outburst the pressure is relieved and the water flashes into vapor with terrific violence; the stony matter regains solidity, but in a finely divided state, and falls as "ashes" and "cinders."

The materials erupted are many and varied; among them may be named the lava, ashes, etc., already noted, and in addition large quantities of steam and such vapors and gases as hydrochloric, carbonic and sulphurous acids; occasionally also boric acid and ammonia probably some free hydrogen, and the vapors of such metals as mercury, antimony and arsenic. Some of these chemical substances react among themselves and upon the materials of the rocks to produce a variety of other compounds; thus hydrochloric acid may combine with the iron present in the rocks with which the vapors come in contact to produce the bright yellow iron-chloride, and this when deposited about the vent is often mistaken for sulphur. Materials of economic value may be obtained from volcanic openings; e. g., at historic Vulcano, where chemical works have been established for the preparation of salamoniac, boric acid, etc.

The fusibility of the lavas ejected from different volcanoes and from the same volcano at differenent times varies greatly, and corresponding differences are observed in the hardened rock. The Vesuvian lava steam of 1858 was of a highly viscid nature; the flow was slow and the solified rock is strikingly ropy. The same mountain in 1872 sent forth a flow of very liquid lava, which rapidly spread over the region and hardened with a rough, jagged surface.

The force required to produce volcanic eruptions is almost inconceivably great, and the energy of even a moderate outburst is appalling. It has been calculated that to raise the lava to the height of some active crater mouths requires a lifting power of hundreds of atmospheres; thus, for Vesuvius 325 atmospheric pressures are requisite; Etna, 920; for Cotopaxi, 1638. These calculations are based on the assumption that the condition of hydrostatic equilibrium would be at the sea level. It frequently happens that the mountain mass is unable to withstand the strain of this tremendous force operating within, and is driven from the central conduit outward; in such case the rents are likely to become filled with the molten rock, which hardens, and by later erosion may be exposed as great dikes.

Then, further, the interior forces may find readier vent by making new openings on the mountain side or at its base. From these secondary craters ejections occur, and the erupted materials accumulate to form mounds or monticles. Etna rarely sends forth lava from the main crater, but emits copious flows from several openings near the base, each of which is associated with a monticle; this curcumstance justifies the representation of Etna as a mother of mountains with her children around her.



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

The amount of material thrown out in the course of a single eruption is oftentimes enormous. Of recorded examples the following may be cited: In 1815 there was an eruption of Tomboro, a volcano on the island of Sumbawa; the ejected ashes and cinders were calculated at thirty-seven cubic miles, and the fall was so heavy that at a distance of forty miles houses were crushed by the load, while 300 miles away the daytime darkness due to the volcanic dust was like that of the deepest night. The noise of this eruption was heard at a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. Vesuvius in 1737 ejected nearly 12,000,000 cubic yards of rock matter, and in 1794 the mountain emitted over 22,000,000 cubic yards. In 1669 Etna disgorged a quantity of material equal to twenty times the volume of the mountain. Kilauea in 1840 sent forth lava which, according to estimates of Professor Dana, was sufficient to cover a square mile to the depth of 800 feet.

Vesuvius, the only active volcano of considerable size on the mainland of Europe, is of historic note. For centuries prior to the Christian era it had been regarded as extinct; towns had gathered about its feet or had run up its slopes; vineyards and orchards of pomegranate and fig had taken possession of the rising approaches to its base, and the fertile volcanic soil was carpeted with flowers. A great earthquake occurred in A. D. 63 and gave warning of awakening energy, and in 79 a frightful eruption overwhelmed the cities of the Campanian plain, of which Pompeii and Herculaneum were the most important. Since the last date named Vesuvius has been in a state of intermittent and troubled activity. A disturbance was reported as late as September, 1898.

Kilauea, the chief of the Hawaiian volcanoes, presents the largest active crater on the earth, the opening being not less than three miles in circumference. The central pit or "lake of fire" is an ever-seething caldron of molten rock.

Of existing volcanoes over 500 are named and listed as to importance; but if the catalogue is to include openings of smaller though of considerable extent and craters of moderate activity, many thousands would be comprised. The large volcanoes occur in groups or along lines near the ocean, the distribution suggesting some connection between the proximity of oceanic waters and the operation of volcanic forces. The occurrence in groups and lines may indicate a possible connection between the members of such a series and an interior reservoir or fissure.

Common and violent as are volcanic outbursts, it appears to be certain that the vulcanism of the earth is waning, and that for the greatest exhibitions of volcanic power we must look to former geological ages. All crater eruptions may be regarded as incident to diminishing energy, for the great lava ejections of the past probably issued from immense fissures extending perhaps through many miles. Only from such fissures can we conceive of outpourings like those that have produced the lava of the northwestern part of our own country, covering 150,000 square miles with a depth in places of 3,000 feet, or the Deccan lava field of India, which embraces an area of 200,000 square miles with an observed depth of 6,000 feet.

Many theories have been devised to explain the source of the heat and the development of the force necessary to produce volcanic eruptions, but the discussion of such would exceed the limits set for the present paper.

H. E. Talmage

University of Utah.

"Every well man hath his ill day." Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. You should take Hood's.

INSURANCE AGENCY OF CLARENCE ANGIER

810 and 812 English-American Building,

ATLANTA, GA.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1899, of the condition of the

United States Branch of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Lim'd, of London, England

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office United States Branch 71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock in England.	$5,000,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash in England.	750,000 00

II. ASSETS.

3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company:		
Par value.	$887,000 00	
Market value (carried out).	972,440 62	$972,440 62
5. Cash in the company's principal office.		$ 1,800 00
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank.		5,361 92
Cash deposited with trustees with Kidder, Peabody & Co.		4,616 30
Total.	$11,778 22	
Total cash items (carried out).		11,778 22
9. Amount of interest actually due, and accrued and unpaid.		7,140 42
Premiums in course of collection.		279,174 94
Premiums overdue.	$2,500 00	
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$1,270,534 20

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Losses due and unpaid,	
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.	$ 292,650 00
3. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon	
4. Total amount of claims for losses.	
5. Deduct re-insurance thereon.	
10. The amount of reserve for re-insurance.	506,655 00
11. All other claims against the company, commissions, etc.	66,112 00
12. Capital deposit.	250,000 00
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities.	155,117 20
14. Total liabilities.	$1,270,534 20

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1899.

1. Amount of cash premiums received.	$ 631,691 72
3. Received for interest.	24,312 24
6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash.	$ 656,003 96

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1899.

1. Amount of losses paid.	$ 407,462 87
3. Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company.	170,895 11
4. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states.	16,002 38
5. All other payments and expenditures.	34,180 59
6. American branches of foreign companies will please report amount sent to home offices during the first six months.	16,157 08
Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash.	$ 644,198 03
Greatest amount insured in any one risk.	$ 25,000 00
Total amount of insurance outstanding.	225,322,890 00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON—Personally appeared before the undersigned Clarence Angier, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the state agent of the Employers' Liability of London and that the foregoing statement is correct and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CLARENCE ANGIER

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of August, 1899.

S. C. OWENS, Notary Public.

Business written covers—Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Benefit, Elevators, Teams and Fidelity Bonds.

CLARENCE ANGIER, State Agent,

810 and 812 English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Active, Reliable Agents desired in Georgia.

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47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.

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SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT ONE DOLLAR

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H. B. WALKER,
Traffic Manager.

7-13 sat mon wed

SPECIAL NOTICES

MEETING.

A special communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, A. F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother F. Moore. All qualified brethern fraternally invited to attend. Funeral committees please take notice.

W. O. STAMPS, Secretary. A. L. CURTIS, W. M.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Councilmen.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to city primary. S. P. MONCRIEF.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for alderman from the north side, subject to city primary.

HARVEY JOHNSON.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, August 15.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Virginia—rain Wednesday with increasing northeasterly winds, gales on coast; Thursday fair.

North Carolina—Rain Wednesday; northeasterly to northerly gales; Thursday fair.

South Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; diminishing northwesterly winds on the coast.

Georgia—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday northwest quarter; fresh northerly winds becoming variable.

Eastern Florida—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, fresh westerly winds.

Western Florida—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday; fresh northerly winds becoming variable.

Alabama—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northerly winds becoming variable.

Mississippi—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday in central portion; fresh northerly winds becoming variable.

Louisiana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northerly winds becoming variable.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; continued high temperature; variable winds becoming fresh southerly.

Western Texas—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; continued high temperature; southerly winds.

Tennesee—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Kentucky—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; northerly winds becoming variable.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature.
Daily normal temperature.
Highest temperature.
Lowest temperature.
Total rainfall during 12 hours.
Deficiency in precipitation since Jan 1 1.

General Weather Report.

Reports received at Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday August 15, 1899. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

STATIONS.	Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Rainfall.
New York, clear	68	78	.00
Norfolk, cloudy	74	82	.T
Charlotte, cloudy	72	90	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	72	90	.01
Wilmington, rain	72	90	.66
Charleston, pt. cloudy	80	94	.T
Augusta, clear	78	94	.00
Savannah, pt. cloudy	78	96	.00
Jacksonville, clear	84	92	.00
Jupiter, pt. cloudy	86	92	.00
Key West, pt. cloudy	84	86	.00
Atlanta, cloudy	70	88	.00
Tampa, clear	84	88	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	76	92	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	74	92	.00
New Orleans, pt. cloudy	86	90	.T
Port Eads, cloudy	84	88	.00
Palestine, cloudy	80	96	.00
Galveston, rain	70	90	.01
Corpus Christi, clear	84	88	.00
Buffalo, clear	66	78	.00
Detroit, clear	70	90	.00
Chicago, pt. cloudy	60	68	.00
Memphis, cloudy	78	94	.T
Chattanooga, cloudy	78	90	.T
Knoxville, cloudy	76	88	.00
Cincinnati, pt. cloudy	82	90	.00
St. Paul, clear	74	90	.00
St. Louis, clear	80	94	.00
Kansas City, clear	78	92	.00
Omaha, clear	78	92	.00
Huron, clear	80	96	.00
Rapid City, clear	92	94	.00
North Platte, pt. cloudy	72	94	.00
Dodge City, clear	82	98	.00
Abilene, clear	88	100	.00
Mobile, cloudy	74	92	.T

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

C. H. SWIFT,

AGENT.

UNDERTAKER.

31 S. Pryor. Telephone 240.

Mortgage Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in September, next, at the courthouse door, in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot 78, beginning at a point fifty (50) feet from the northeast corner of Linden avenue and Williams street on the north side of Linden avenue, thence east fifty (50) feet and extending back north even width as front one hundred and fifty (150) feet; being lot 41 according to plat and sale by H. L. Wilson, May 3, 1893. Said property will be sold as the property of J. W. Horsey by the Germania Loan and Banking Company, of Atlanta, the owner and holder of, and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain mortgage by said Horsey to said company, dated April 27, 1894, duly recorded. Default has been made in the payment of one or more of the notes secured by said mortgage for more than 30 days, and the board of directors of said company elect to declare the whole debt due, to satisfy which this sale will be made and all expenses of making the sale. This August 7, 1899.

GERMANIA LOAN AND BANKING CO.
JACOB HAAS, President.
P. F. CLARKE, Cashier.

aug 9-4t wed

Mortgage Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in September, next, at the courthouse door, in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot 67, and more particularly described as city lot four, as shown on plat made by Hendrix & McBurney on May 13, 1882, commencing on the south side of Currier street three hundred and sixty (360) feet west from Jackson street, thence west along Currier street forty (40) feet and extending back south same width eighty (80) feet to an alley. Said property will be sold as the property of W. B. Patterson by the Germania Loan and Banking Company, of Atlanta, the owner and holder of, and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain mortgage by said Patterson to said company dated October 14, 1898, and duly recorded. Default has been made in the payment of one or more of the notes secured by said mortgage for more than 30 days, and the board of directors of said company elect to declare the whole debt due, to satisfy which this sale will be made and all expenses of making the sale. This August 7, 1899.

GERMANIA LOAN AND BANKING CO.
JACOB HAAS, President.
P. F. CLARKE, Cashier.

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